Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,037.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 17th Inst.
FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

CHINTZES, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Cotton Gown Pieces, Household Furniture, Plated Candlesticks, Swords, Pier Glasses, Bull Eyes, an Organ, Garden Seeds, Harness, a variety of Wines, about 20 Casks of rejected Hodgson's Pale Ale, and other Articles, They will also put up at Noon two Piano Fortes, a very neat Barouche and Harness, and several Casks of Brown and Yellow Ochre.

Nesbit Lane, 17th June, 1829.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 17th Inst.
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
By order of the Common Assignee, the Property of
Mr. George Higgs.
INSOLVENT.

CONSISTING of a Pearl Necklace, a variety of Diamond and other Jewellery, Sundry Plate, a Lady's Gold Watch, a variety of Articles of Household Furniture &c. &c. &c.

Also, under the same authority, they will Sell, a Gold Tissue Jacket, the property of an Insolvent.

FOR SALE.

A STYLISH Gray Arab Sadddle Horse, 14 hands and upwards, 8 years old, well calculated for a charger or Hunter.

PRICE 850 RUPEES.

Apply to Messrs, FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE
at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's
CODE OF SIGNALS,
For the Merchant's Service,

LITHOGRAPHIED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,

PRICE RUPEES TEN.

Bombay, Gazette Office, 17th June, 1829.

LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithopraphed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the
REVISED TARIFF,

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of
CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
PRICE RUPEES 5,

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 18th Instant.

JEAN Dimity, Black Beaver Hats, English and French Claret, Madeira Wine, Hodgson's Pale Ale, Household Furniture and numerous other articles.

Meadows Street, 17th June, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A SERVICEABLE CALCUTTA BUILT
BAROUCHE

PRICE RUPEES 800.

Meadows Street, 17th June, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-Morrow the 18th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS
THE
Household Furniture
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
Mr. Henry Briggs.

COMPRISING Jackwood Bookcase, Wardrobes, Dining and Card Tables, Couches, Chairs, Sideboard, Cots, Hanging Punkahs, Screens with Silk pannels, an Eight-Day Clock by McCabe, Glass and Queens Ware, Books &c. &c. &c.

Meadows Street, 17th June, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A
HIGHLY FINISHED PALANQUIN
SHIGRAMPO,

PRICE RUPEES 800.

Meadows Street, 17th June, 1829,

WOOLER AND CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A Small Assortment of

KITCHEN and Flower Garden SEEDS, together with a Selection of Bulbs, fresh from the Cape.

ALSO

Kidney Beans, Marrowfat and Imperial Blue Peas.

Bombay 17th June, 1829.

FOR SALE.

ASHBY'S BEER of the October brewing, now landing from the Brig *Janet* will be sold in quantities not under 4 Hhds. at 90 Rs. per Hhd.

Apply to ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Advertisement.
Pestonjee Ruttonjee.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, particularly those of the Presidency and Outstations that he has purchased from CAPTAIN RUCAPEL of the French Ship *Cecilia*, the following excellent Wines, which he exposes for sale at his Godown under the Sunmachar Office, near the Kings Barracks, consisting of Sauterne, Vin DeGrave Chatteau Margaux, Lafitte Chatteau Moton, St. Julian, St. Stephen, Haut Saltu, Haut Brion, and Barsac, in cases of one Dozen each at 8 Rupees per Dozen; also a few Dozen of French Brandy, called the Champaigne Cognac at 12 Rupees per Dozen.—

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 17th June, 1829.

Highland Society,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a meeting of the Bombay Brench of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of London will be held *to-morrow* at one P. M. at Mr. James Forbes in Rampart Row, for the dispatch of business.—

J. WEDDERBURN,
Secretary,

BOMBAY,
17th June, 1829.

Wines for Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. RANKEN & SAUNDERS.
In half Chests and Quarter Cases, some Superior parcels by the late Arrivals.

LONDON Bottled Sherry, from BUTLER and SONS, HARPER and BELL and D. MACKELLAR and Co.....	Rs.	22 per dozen
Ditto Old Port Wine, from MAXWELL and KEY's, HARPER and BELL, BUTLER and SONS D. MACKELLAR and Co. and STEPHENSON and HENSHAWS.....	"	20@ 24 ditto
Ditto ditto in Pints..	"	15 "
London Particular Madeira, 3 years in Bottle..	"	24 per dozen
Very fine Old Teneriffe.....	"	16 "
Sparkling White Champaigne.....	"	35 @ 50
Frontignac.....	"	20 "
Sercial in Pints.....	"	18 "
Claret (MAXWELL and KEY's) 1st Growth...	"	40 "
Ditto from other houses	"	35 "
Ditto HARPER and BELL's 2d Growth.....	"	25 @ 30
Real Cognac Brandy in Casks of 30 Gallons imported direct from France to order.....	"	3½ per Gallon
Ditto in Bottle.....	"	12 per dozen
Hollands in Chests Contg. 15 Bottles.....	"	30 per Chest
Ditto in half do " 12	"	15 per do.
Genuine Highland Whiskey.....	"	30 per dozen
French Claret.....	"	18 "

Bombay, 17th June, 1829.

FOR SALE.
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON AND Co.

MESSRS. R. and J. COCKBURN and Co's Sherry per Butt..Rs.	650
Ditto Claret per dozen.....Rs.	30
Ditto Port in quarts per do....Rs.	25
Ditto Ditto in pints per do.....Rs.	14
Ditto Ditto per Hhd.....Rs.	300
Superior Malmsy in half quarter Casks.....Rs.	100
Cantenac Claret per dozen.....Rs.	25
A. and J. Little and Co's London Paticular Teneriffe, per Pipe...Rs.	300
Ditto Ditto, per Hhd.....Rs.	150

Bombay, 17th June, 1829.

SECOND
CALCUTTA LOTTERY
OF 1829.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at Messrs. SHOTTON and CO'S Office at Rs. 120 each Cash.

Bombay, 17th June, 1829.

FOR SALE
Broadwood's Piano-Fortes.

ENQUIRE of NANABHOY FRAMJEE at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 17th June, 1829.

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 17th June, 1829.

SECOND
CALCUTTA LOTTERY
OF 1329.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO's Office, At. 120 each.

Bombay, 17th June, 1829.

TO BE LET.

THAT commodious, elegant and salubrious Mansion WINDY HALL lately built in Colabah. To those whom providence has blessed with large families, or to those bachelors who sweeten single blessedness with the amenities of each other's society and the comforts of a joint Mess, this house is admirably adapted: it contains six large private apartments, convertible to the purposes either of study or rest, besides two spacious sitting rooms and three breeze-seducing verandahs. The lower story is accommodated with baths in duplicate, for those who love the Baian luxury.; and the upper is graced with two balconies, one of which greets the Orient, the other the Hesperian sun. A garden breathes fragrance in the front, saluting the eye with a grateful variety of bloom and verdure; and in the rear is a considerable space of vacant ground for those who delight in the innocent pleasures of rural labour or the practice of Agricultural Economy. On the one hand the sight is charmed with a view of the harbour with its rocks its shipping and its islands and on the other is seen the majestic swell of the Indian Ocean—To crown the delights of this romantic dwelling refreshing gales murmur for ever through its chambers, wafting alternately to its inmates, spices from the odoriferous West and convalescent airs from the cloud-capt summits of Mahabuleshwur-Rent Rs. 150 per month —for *further* particulars apply to JACOB EYOOB Esq. Armenian Merchant at his Office No. 4 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 17th June, 1829.

IN THE MATTER of the last will and Testament of JOHN WHYTE late of Bombay British Inhabitant and Commander of the Ship *Caledonia* deceased.—

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of JOHN WHYTE late of Bombay British Inhabitant and Commander of the ship Caledonia, deceased may be granted to JAMES FORBES and CHARLES NELSON GOODWIN, both of Bombay Esquires, the Executors named in and appointed by the said last will and Testament all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June 1829.

M. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs.	Qr.
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829.....	5	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.....	7	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper.....	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each.....	1	"
Policies of Insurance do.....	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829.....	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett.....	"	2
Interest Bonds....do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading.....do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.....	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a Petition to the Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors for and in the name of MUDDONJEE JADOWJEE at present confined in the Gaol of Bombay and lately residing near the Bazar Gate within the Fort on the Island of Bombay, Genêral Merchant, praying for the benefit of the Act 9 Geo. IV. Chapter 73 has been filed in my Office.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
12th June, 1829,

محكمه مديونان نادار

ازينجا خبر داده ميشود كه عرضي
درگورت ممد مديونان نادار
بنام مدنجي جادوجي كه الحال
درمحبس مدني است و قبل ازين
درون قلعه جزيره مدني قريب
دروازه بازار مسكون و سوداگر
مشهور بوده مترجي انتفاع حكم ٩
جارج چهارم باب ٧٣ ميباشد در
آفيس من ثبت گرديده

جان كا نمبر ١٠ راه فصيل
كلارك ١٢ جون سنه ١٨٢٩

દીવાલીખા • દેવારો*

ખબર • નીચાંથી • આપીએ છીએ
મદનજી • જદવજી • હાલ • શ્રી • મુંબઇની
જેલમાં • બંધાવેછે. તથા • શ્રી • મુંબઇની • કોટ
માં • બજાર • ગેટનાં • દરવાજા • આગલની • રેહ
નાર • ઝોહોટી • વેપારી • ફ. મણી • દીવાલીખા
દેવાદારોનો • છુટકારો • કોરટને • અરજ • કરેછે
જે • જારજ • ૪ થાનાં ૯ માં • વરશનાં • ૭૩
માં • બાબતની • મદદ • મલ્યે • થી • થારૂ • તેહ
ની • અરજી • આહરી • આપીરાખી • નીમાઇછે*

જાંન • ફા •
કલારક •

નંબર • ૧૦ ગી • રાંમપારટરો •
તારીખ • ૧૨ ગી • જુન • સને • ૧૮૨૯

नादार देणेदार

ज्याहिर खबर दिल्हिजाते ऐसिजे ज्यार्ज ४ था याचे ९ वे का यद्याचे ७३ वे कलमाचा उपयोग व्हावा झणोन मदनजी ज्यादवजो हालि मुंबइ येथील तुरंगांत बंदिवान व मुंबइयेथील कोटांत बाझाराचे दर्वाज्याजवळ रा हाणार सर्व उदमी याचे नावां चे नादार देणेदार यांचे मदति विषइंचे कोर्टयास अर्जि केली तो आमचे आफिसांत आलि आहे

ज्यान् का
क्लार्क
नंबर १० वा राम्पार्टरोव्
ता॥ १२ वि जुन १८२९

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of W. J. GRAHAM Esquire deceased late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
(2) PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

Pallanjee and Nusserwanjee.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their Customers and the public in general, that they have purchased part of the Investment of the H. C. Ship *Duke of Sussex*, CAPT. W. W. WHITEHEAD, recently arrived from Europe, consisting of the following choice articles which are exposed, for Sale at their Shop viz.

Hodgson's Pale Ale, in Hogshead's and Butts; Confectionary from Hoffman, consisting of Jams, and Jelly, Bottled Fruits, Cherry Brandy, and Raspberry Vinegar; Perfumery, from Smyth and Nephew, consisting of Lavender Water, Naples Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Essence of Roses &c; Haberdashery, consisting of Leather Military Gloves, Kid Ditto, Silk Stockings, and Gentlemen's Silk and Leather Stocks; Oilman's Stores, from Thomas Wyatt and Co. consisting of Hams, Cheese, Sauces, Pickles of Sorts, Vinegar and Mustard Tongues in Kegs, white Herring's in ditto Salted Salmon, in Jars, Red Herrings in ditto; Soda Powder, Seidlitz Salts and Ginger Beer, Powder from D. Mackenzie and Co; Macaronie Vermicillie and Pearl Barley; prepared Sago and Barley Powder in Cannisters; dried Normandy Pippins; Fresh Salmon in ditto; Boots and Shoes from Stunt; Snuff from Proctor, Mogul Cards of Sorts; Saddlery, from Milroy, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Chariot and Buggy Harness &c; Superfine fluted Cloth Caps by Luck; Plated Ware; Cutlery from Savigny; Tables Knives and Forks, from Mortimer; Preserved Meats of Sorts; Patent Shot; Blacking from Day and Martin; and a variety of Images &c. &c.

Bombay, 17*th June*, 1829.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration with the last will and Testament annexed of all and singular the Goods and Chattels rights and Credits of HERBERT PUGH, late of Bombay Esquire deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire the Registrar of the said Court (the Executors in the said will named having renounced the Execution thereof) all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th June 1829.

H. W. MORRIS,
(2.) PROCTOR,

Advertisment

APPLICATION for Probate of the last will and Testament of FATIMA Bibee Widow of GHOOLAM MOOHIDEEN SHAIKH INYUT CHUMLEE late a Mohomedan deceased both been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to be granted to GHOOLAM MAHOMED BEEN FUCKROODEEN KULLIANKER, one of the Executors named in the said Will, all persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated 16th June 1829.

J. PATCH,
PROCTOR.

اشتهار نامه

در محكمه اعلاي سوپريم
كورت مدني غلام محمد بن فخرالدين
كليانكر عرض كرده است كه مرحوم
فاطمه بي بي كه زوجه مرحوم غلام
محي الدين شيخ عنايت جيولي از
قوم اسلام بود اختيار وصيت نامه
آخري او بمن داده شود زيراكه
آنچه اسامي وكلا در وصيت نامه
مذبور نوشته است غلام محمد بن
فخرالدين مذكور نيز ازانجمله وكلا
است بنابران آنكسانيكه وابسته
وصيت نامه مذبور باشند باوشان
معلوم كردد

ج پاچ
وكيل ١٦ ماه جون سنه ١٨٢٩

For Freight & Passage
TO LONDON

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

ELIZA, A.I.

OF 350 TONS,
ADAM—DIXON,
COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched positively on 1st of July. This vessel has a poop, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th June*, 1829.

Passage to Ireland and the Clyde,

THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING BARQUE

FORTUNE,

350 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON,
COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel has been newly coppered, has neat and comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will be dispatched on the 20th Instant. Will land Passengers at Cork.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th June*, 1829.

For Freight and Passage, to the Isle of France,
OR
LONDON,

THE FAST SAILLING SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE, A. 1.
500 TONS,
Capt. Robert Embleton,

TO Sail about the middle of July. Her accommodations for passengers are of a superior description, and she carries a Surgeon of the Royal Navy. Apply at the office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th June*, 1829.

For Passengers only, for the Cape of Good Hope and London,

THE FIRST CLASS SHIP

LADY FEVERSHAM,

OF 550 TONS
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon; for further particulars apply to CAPTAIN ELLERBY at Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDER'S Office.

Bombay, 17*th June*, 1829.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. F. B. Jervis Engineers,
Capt. H. Luyken, 17th Regt
Lieut. and Adjt. Leaviss, 17th Regt.
Capt. B. Kingston, 17th Regt.
Lieut. Lewis, 46th Regt, M. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgeon J. Howison, Medl. Establishment,
Lieut. and Adjt. James Carr, Invd. Battn.
Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 13th.—French Ship Diligent, J. J. Piyanean Master from Bordeaux, the 10th Feb.

15th, Persian Ship Monsoory, Hajee Gohan, Nacqudah from Bushire, the 19th May, which brings intelligence of the wreck of the Ship Bombay Merchant off Rasal Gate.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 13th—Ship Pascoa, W. Morgan, Master to China.

14th, Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills, Master to China.

15th, Brig William Maitland, (Free Trader,) Richard Jamson, Master to Mauritius.

Passengers by the Pascoa.—Capt. Kennett, 13th Regt. N. I.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Eliza for London; Fletcher for London; Fortune for Greenock; Bannerman for China Sir Charles Malcolm for China; Cumbrian for China; Caledonia for China; H. C. Herefordshires for China; Buckinghamshire for China; Duke of Sussex for China; Isabella for Colombo, Runnymede for Bengal, Milford for Bengal, Elizabeth for Mauritius; Samdany for Malay Coast; and Shaul Hamed for Malay Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.—Herefordshire, Buckinghamshire and Duke of Sussex.

FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Eliza, Fletcher, Janet, Fortune, Runnymede, Lady Feversham, Rifleman and Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Milford, Carron, Glenelg, Caledonia, Sir Charles Malcolm, Elizabeth, Bombay Castle, Isabella, Asia Felix, Shaul Hamed, and Samdany.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia, Pallas, and Deligence.

ARAB.—Monsory.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Ternate, Palinurus, Nautilus, Coote, Elphinstone, and Tigris.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

On Sunday the 7th Instant, At Byculla, Adolphus, the only Son of Captain George Jervis, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Ahmednuggur on the 7th Instant. George William Francis, Son of Mr. Conductor Houston of the Commissariat Department, aged 3 years 4 months and 17 days.—much beloved and regretted by his parents.

ORIGINAL.

To The EDITOR *of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

The following sublime Ode to the supreme being is from the Russian anthology, and was written by the celebrated *Dershoven*.—If you deem it admissible into your valuable paper I shall be much gratified. I do not think it is generally known in England, I never saw it there. It was extracted from a New York Paper and is said to have been translated into Japanese, by order of the Emperor, and is hung up, embroidered in gold in the Temple of Tiddo.

It has also been translated into the Tartar, and Chinese languages, written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended in the Imperial palace at Pekin.—It is a noble composition, and worthy of all these honours.—

JUVENUS.

GOD!

O Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy all actions guide,
Unchanged through time's all devastating flight
Thou only God! there is no God beside
Being above all beings! mighty one!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore
Who fill s't existence with thyself alone
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er
Being whom we call God, and know no more.

In its sublime research philosophy
May measure out the Ocean deep, may count
The stars, or the suns rays—but God! for thee
There is no weight, nor measure, none can mount
Up to thy mysterys—Reasons brightest spark
Though kindled by thy light, in vain would try
To trace thy counsels infinite, and dark
And thought is lost, ere thought can soar so high
Even like past moments in Eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness did'st call
First chaos' then existence—Lord on thee
Eternity had'st its foundation; all
Spring forth from thee of light joy harmony
Sole origin—all life, all beauty—thine
Thy word created all, and doth create
Thy splendour fills all space with rays divine
Thou art, and wast, and shall be, glorious great
Life giving, life sustaining potentate!

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround
Upheld by thee, by thee supplied with breath
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound
And beautifully mingled life, and death
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from thee
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heavens bright army glitters in thy praise

A million torches lighted by thy hand
Wander unwearied through the realms of space
They own thy power, accomplish thy Command
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss
What shall we call them? piles of crystal light,
A glorious company of Golden streams?
Lamps of celestial either burning bright
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams!
But thou to these art as the noon to night!

Yes! a drop of water in the sea
All this magnificence in thee is lost
What are ten-thousand worlds compared with thee
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumbered host
Tho multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against thy greatness,—is a cypher brought
Against infinity! what am I then? nought!

Nought! but the effluence of thy light divine
Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too.
Yes! in my spirit doth thy spirit shine
As shines the sun beam in a drop of dew
Nought! but I live, and on hopes pinions fly
Eager towards thy presence, for in the
I live and breathe and dwell, aspiring high
Even to the throne of thy divinity
I am, O God! and surely thou must Be!

Thou art! directing, guiding all, thou art!
Direct my understanding then to thee
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart
Though but an atom midst immensity,
Still I am something, fashioned by thy hand
I hold a middle rank twixt heaven and earth
On the last verge of mortal being stand
Close to the realms where angels have their birth
Just on the boundaries of the spirit land.

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The chain of being is complete in me
In me is matters last gradation lost
And the next step is spirit—deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust
A monarch, and a slave, a worm, a God!
Whence came I here? and how? so marvellously
Constructed and conceived? unknown? this clod
Lives surely through some higher energy.
For him itself alone it could not be

Creator! yes! thy wisdom and thy word
Created me! thou source of life, and good.
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, thy love: in their bright plenitude
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the Abyss of death, and bade it wear
The garments of Eternal day, and wing
It's heavenly flight, beyond this little sphere
Even to its sourse, to Thee! its author there.

O thought ineffable! O visions blist!
Though worth less our conceptions all of thee
Yet shall thy shadowed image fill my breast
And waft its homage to thy deity!
God! thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar;
Thus seek thy presence, Being wise, and good!
Midst thy vast works, admire, obey, adore,
And when the tongue is eloquent no more
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 10
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 107½. per 100
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton. £1 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17th JUNE, 1829.

The TELIKA Steamer so long expected at this Port, it appears has been obliged to put back to Madras to which place she returned on the 28th May. We know nothing of the circumstances connected with her trip. The following account of her may prove acceptable.

The TELIKA was built at Liverpool in 1824.—her burden as a sailing Vessel is 134 Tons. She has two Engines of 25 horse power each; and her machinery being in excellent order is capable of propelling her, in moderately smooth water at the rate of 8½ Knots per hour.—her ordinary draught of water is 9 feet 6 Inches. The length between Perpendiculars of the TELIKA is 93 feet – her extreme breadth 17 feet 6 Inches. From the formation of the Telika's bottom, she is admirably constructed for speed, either under sail or steam pressure; and she can use either alternately. In her voyage to India the TELIKA rounded Cape Horn, to South America, and from thence to Calcutta. In this voyage her speed as a sailer was fully established.

While the TELIKA has been on the other side of India, she has been principally engaged as a River Steamer having little space to contain coals and stores, The TELIKA is only adapted for short Voyages as a steamer: working the Engines 12 hours per day, she would carry from 8 to 9 days Coals. She was purchased of Messrs. PALMER & Co. of Calcutta, the Agents of the former owners for the Bombay Government, at Rupees sixty one Thousand. The Timber and planking of the TELIKA are firm and sound: her Coppering a little the worse for the wear, and will probably require to be renewed at no distant period. The Engines were made by FAWCETT & Co. Liverpool, are well finished, and substantially fitted.—

The TELIKA is the first steamer that has belonged to this Harbour, and is moreover now a Vessel of the H. C's. Marine Service.

We gave our readers on Saturday the very humorous speech of COL. WILSON in opposition to the Catholic Claims. No doubt very many on reading it laughed as we did. But what is it stripped of some of its peculiarities but a repetition of the more heavy prosing of some of the pompous drivillers who will allow nothing for the alterations of centuries, nothing for the circumstances of the present time, who look back to a period that has no more to do with the present, than we have to do with the Government of the moon and who are continually considering the state of Society not as it is, but as it was. "Our brave ancestors" "Church and State" "The barrier cemented with the blood of our brave ancestors" We find these repeated over and over again by the gallant and zealous Colonel; but these expressions have been yelled out so by others that, if they have not lost their force, they are but calculated to create associations in most minds very unlikely to give them the efficacy they once possessed.

The confidence with which the gallant orator alludes to the degradation Protestants must undergo in having Catholics to legislate for them, may remind us of the good old times when these now insolent gentry might, in their native wilds, be shot at a shilling a head, but it can only make us laugh *now* to hear that degradation which prejudice, oppression, bigotry, interest, and the law had imposed on them turned into an argument to prove them less than their fellow men. The gallant Colonel seems to forget that if Protestants only are to legislate, Catholics may in a short time take it into their heads that each body should legislate for themselves, and seize the first favorable opportunity of separating themselves from a community that offers them nothing but degradation, insult, and chains.—

"Satis Eloquentiæ, Sapientiæ parum"

"More words than wit."

THE COURIER FOAMING.—HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF A THING.—Our readers we hope do not forget the remarks we felt it our duty as "*faithful Chroniclers*" to make on our Cotemporary last Wednesday. Below is what is intended should be recived as a reply, and possibly after perusing it, the public may, in pity to the poor creatures state of mind, be contented, once in a way with such kind of apology. It is gratifying to us, and we are thankful to the Courier that he has inserted (a very unusual thing with him) in his paper what we had said on the matter under consideration, otherwises we are convinced such *of his* readers as do not take our paper would never have guessed at our sentiments. No person unless one whose habitation should be a mad-house, could be guilty of imagining that, in so humble an individual as the Editor of the Courier, there was any "indelicacy" in applying for a situation to one so much his superior as the gentleman to whom he applied. No one whose mind was not strangely bewildered could imagine from our words that *we* thought so. But the Courier no doubt still adheres to his old faith (visible in almost every part of his writing) that plenty of words will make up for deficiency of sense, and that the public never take the pains or are incapable of discriminating. It would not be a hazardous prophecy to predict that the time is not far distant when he will find himself woefully mistaken. It is only necessary for us further to say on this point, that the charge of indelicacy, and want of uprightness was grounded on his having while *an expectant* of a gentleman addressed him in language of such gross, such fulsome adulation, as was calculated to raise the indignation of any upright Member of the Community against so disgusting a fawner, and must from the delicacy of that particular gentleman's situation have been particularly painful to him. No one with correct feelings can fail to see that under the circumstances, if the Editor of the Courier spoke (which is problematical) what honestly was his sentiments, he ought not to have published it.

It will perhaps be supposed by some that the *daring* language the Courier uses has its origin in insanity, others may think that he has "screwed his courage to the sticking place." Neither of these suppositions appear to us probable.

Cunning Isaac that he is! he has wisely laid it down as an axiom by which he has determined to be guided, that wherever he can bring his dastardly spirit to brook an insult (an easy task with him) there he is to be permitted to insult with impunity; and acting on this principle, he determines before hand to deny any reparation whatever; as a horsewipping is the utmost injury he can sustain and no doubt he hopes for an escape from that through the Contempt he cannot but be sure his adversary must feel for him.

He accuses us of making a trade of *inventing* calumnies. Surely this as regards him is a work of supererogation. For if we were most anxious to blacken his character we would certainly have the best chance of doing so, by adhering strictly to the truth.

It would be doing the public a wrong did we *now* go into our defence on the accusations of such a *thing* as the Courier. Both of us are before them, and *we* confidently trust our character to their decision.

"It is apparently one of the standing rules of the people who do for the Gazette that every article involving a personal attack should receive such additional weight as the grossest falsehood can give it, during the period which intervenes between Wednesday and Saturday mornings. It will be inferred from an article which we quote from the Gazette that the Editor of this paper went to the Chief Justice with a paragraph in his praise, ready cut and dried, and making one of his best bows said. "Here, my Lord, is a eulogium on your merits;—I'll trouble you for any good office in your gift."

Now the truth is, that the article—not one line of which we shall ever wish unwritten (for whatever its effect, or however clumsy its verbiage it was penned in a spirit of perfect sincerity)—was prepared with others on *Thursday* week. Mr. Dewar was asked for *and refused* the office on *Wednesday* morning, as it had been given away on *Tuesday*—the day on which the ship bringing the news arrived; therefore the Editor of this paper had not the 'indelicacy to apply for the office—an indelicacy *most unusual* in Bombay) until perhaps the Judge's table was graced with about fifty similar ones,—one of which had been effectual.

It follows that "the authority of the Gazette for saying that the paragraph was penned *before*" the Editor of the Courier "received his final answer" has uttered *a base and abominable falsehood*—a falsehood most acceptable to an Editor who has made it his trade to invent calumnies and patiently endure their exposure—but nevertheless, though coming from an authority the Gazette "dare not question," a mean filthy, and pitiful falsehood!

The article we wrote had no more connexion with an application for a trifling office than the intellects of the Editor of the Gazette have to do with common sense, or his heart with one honorable sentiment. Let it he proved there is a crime in not waiting until a man in power says "here is an office for you" and we will bow and kiss the rod,—we will suffer ourselves to be taxed with want of "delicacy and uprightness" even though the charge effects every place-holder we have the pleasure of knowing, and perhaps all those we do not know from the highest authority in India down to the Editor of the Gazette's deputy.

As for the article itself, which we can most solemnly declare was penned the day *after* our application was *negatived*—it contains a mere expression of the opinion we entertain in common with the majority of the community. Mr. Dewar, may or may not be offended at the terms we have employed; we did not write for *him*, but as faithful chroniclers of the occurrences of the day communicated what we sincerely believed to be the general impression. We can only add that we hope Mr. D. may live long to enjoy his honors, and to prove that the most extravagant eulogiums are not misapplied nor the fondest expectations in any degree visionary."

MR. JUSTICE GRANT has informed us that the manusc ipt from which his speech on closing the Court on the 21st April last was printed was incorrect. The words in the Speech

[And nothing can be more like to Rebellion than the Governor of a Province, part of the Realms of the King of England, turning the Military force of that province against the King's Supreme Court of Justice there.]

were not it seems delivered by His Lordship from the bench, though in the copy we received. It is but right to say that shortly after the publication of the speech, his Clerk, who corrected the proofs (we had nothing further to do with it than give it publication in our paper) sent us a paragraph for insertion making this correction; The following are some of the reasons why we did not give it.

1st. Because it spoke *positively* as to a fact of which we knew nothing but by *hearsay*; for we were not in Court when the learned Judge delivered the speech.

2nd. Because by so doing after having published what we were not *entrusted* with the correction of, we should charge ourselves with its errors.

3rdly. Because we should leave our readers to infer that we ourselves had made so *unaccountable* a mistake, as the introduction of so many words containing such a sentiment, into the Judges speech.

In this view of the case we could not help thinking that compliance with a request to insert that paragraph would involve a departure from that independence which it has been our boast to profess and which it will ever be our pride as much as *possible* to maintain.

There will be no more copies of the speech sold.

In the MERCURY of yesterday (in another part of our paper the Extract we are speaking of will be found) our cotemporary seems to decline any further contest with us. Had he stopped here we might have made no remark. But when he wishes to impugn the statement of the Sub-Editor (as he calls him) of this paper regarding paying for contributions to the Courier, (which we of course consider no crime) we cannot help expressing our surprise, that he should in one of his notes to that individual, published in our paper of the 13th Ultimo, have thus expressed himself "*you are aware that I have consented to recieve original papers from another quarter on the same terms with those which I now offer you.*" *In one* case he has told an untruth, in *which* it is quite immaterial.

When we observe a fellow being struggling with difficulties no foresight could prevent, our sympathies are naturally enlisted in his behalf and whatever aid or consolation is in our power to afford is readliy and gladly acorded him; but how different are our sensations on contemplating the embarrassments of one whose presumption, vanity and ignorance have caused them. His troubles instead of raising feelings of regret create our mirth; nor does this proceed from any illnatured principle. We feel his punishment is just and that while a criminal receives correction many are by the example preserved from imitating him.

Whenever we have held up our Contemporary to laughter or to scorn we have always felt less anxiety to inflict pain on the individual than to prove that however crime or folly may escape censure, it is less from their being unobserved, than from the insignificance of the guilty individual.

To the numerous vexations that are hourly pouring on our Contemporary, so perplexing to him, and so amusing to all we beg to add the following paragraph from *the Hurkaru* of the 28th ultimo.

We have deemed it fair to give the Editor of the *Bombay Courier's* reply to the letter of A BENGAL OFFICER addressed to him in this paper, a place in our columns; and although the subject may perhaps be considered as now set at rest here, pending the result of the reference to England, we cannot permit the plausible sophistry of our contemporary to pass *sub silentio*. The Editor now tells us, that what he contends for is "the claim of the State to the consideration of its servants, when embarrassments which *threaten its destruction* compel a reduction of those servants' pay, supposing always that in effecting this reduction all the servants of the same class are left in an equal footing *and none are retrenched below their means of obtaining a respectable livelihood.*" According to this view of the case, we are to understand then that without the saving of some two lakhs per annum from the retrenchment of the Army allowances, the sun of the Company's glory must have set for ever, as Lord Eldon would say! If this be so, then it ought to have been stated, and an appeal made to the retrenched, to submit quietly to what was so inevitable. It happens unfortunately for this position however, that the Half Batta orders were first directed to be carried into effect, when no extraordinary embarrassment existed, and *prior* to that very costly war, which is said to have produced the alleged existing necessity and to have lead among other measures adopted to remedy the evil, to the Indian Stamp Act! We hold it to be an unequivocal and undeniable rule of justice, that before state necessity can be urged in defence of an invasion of vested rights, it must be shown that every other means has been employed to alleviate it, that it is in short, an ultima ratio; there has been no evidence of the kind in this case: on the contrary, other and justifiable retrenchments which would be much more productive are not yet *ordered*.

The reduction even in such an extreme case, which has not even been pleaded that we know of, it is admitted ought not to encroach beyond the limits of the means "of obtaining a respectable livelihood" by which we understand our contemporary to mean, of living in a manner consistent with the situation of a gentleman bearing his Majesty's commission, and according to his rank in the service. Are such means left to the Bengal officers? they say no, and they have published statements demonstrating the fact. The Bombay editor's ideas of what is essential to his respectability may be gathered from the fact, that he talks of 85 rupees a month as a most abundant allowance for wine, beer and mess!!

The passage in which something is said of those "whose property has *been* consecrated to the erection of the state"! surpasses our comprehension and therefore we cannot pretend to reply to it. Perhaps when our contemporary indulges in such remarks, he forgets that the company owe the gift of the Dewanee of Bengal to one of those very servants, now suffering severely from these retrenchments to a Surgeon in the Bengal Army!

The following passage is a strange compound of absurd reasoning and of modest begging of a question—"We repeat, the reduction is just because, though unavoidable, it does not place one officer in a worse situation than another and expedient because it has the effect of averting the more serious evils which were fast brooding around the state."

"The reduction is just *because* it does not place *one officer in a worse situation than the others*"!! The same exquisite logic might be urged with equal effect if the officers were deprived of all pay and allowances altogether!

To say that the actual reduction has the effect of averting more serious evils which were growing round the State: entirely begs the question if indeed it be not mere verbiage.

For the *Argumentad hominem*, it was not put either by our correspondent or ourselves offensively or unfairly. When a writer defends the invasion of vested rights on the score of alleged expediency, it is natural and excusable we think, to enquire how he would like the application of this doctrine to himself. We did this and we are answered that our contemporary and his co-proprietors have actually submitted to an invasion of their vested rights *without complaining*! Did they, we would ask, submit to such a measure, from a conviction of its *justice*, or of the *expediency* on their part of *not complaining*? We have often heard of men submitting to a reduction of the amount of a contract with the State, not from a conviction of its justice; but in order to secure its *renewal*, after, its legal term should expire; but this case is not that of the Army, their contract is for life, so long as they fulfil the conditions imposed upon them.

The following is from the *Times* of the 5th February.

"Our paper of this day contains a document of a very singular cast and character. It is an address of condolence on the death of Sir EDWARD WEST, late Chief Justice at the Presidency of Bombay, presented by the native inhabitants of the Place to the surviving Judges.

"There is no precedent for such an address; but the occasion justifies the act: for though other Chief Justices, (it is painful to allude to the number), and probably of equal, though none of greater merit, have been snatched away in India, yet the legislative measure of summoning natives on juries being now first completely in operation, a happy opportunity was afforded of mingling the thanks for so mighty a benefit, with expressions of sorrow for the loss of the chief local administrator of the beneficent law. We know not whether the Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahomedans wrote the address themselves; but if so, the production does them credit. If they only understood, and conscientiously approved, its import, it is a gratifying act of homage for our impartial and humane dispensing of law. The addressers, also, are determined to found some scholarships and prizes, bearing the name of Chief Justice WEST. It is pleasing to hear these familiar terms of our Universities transferred to the distant regions of India. May success attend the institution!"

We have heard with extreme regret of the sudden and serious indisposition of our Cotemporary of the Courier; we have not heard the particulars of the malady under which he labors further than that it is attended with symptoms of temporary madness. Every thing has been done by his immediate friends to alleviate his distress, but without effect, His mind it would appear is much diseased; he has been frequently heard to express in his more lucid moments an anxiety to see our paper of this morning. We hope it may contain matter sufficient to alleviate his destress and restore him to his *senses*. We are concerned to add upon the same authority that on application to the Medical Gentlemen of this Presidency, they stated that they considered it entirely beyond their skill and recommended a *memorial* or reference to the faculty in England. Of this, we know not what to say, but we hope that they have not been so ungrateful, for the many benefits they have received at his hands as to *refuse* their aid on such an occasion.

Our authority we do not vouch for, not that we are surprised at the circumstance of such a malady overtaking our contemporary but from what we feel is due from the medical service of this Presidency to him we have much hesitation in giving it that cre-

dence which we would otherwise be inclined to do.

We feel much indebted to the Gentleman through whose Kindness we have been enabled to state that COUNT WITTGENSTIEN has been superseded in the Commandof the 2d Division of the Grand army on the Turkish Frontier, and regret we have been unable to perpare any thing further from the Petersbourg Paper we have been favored with.

From the Mercury.

It has been suggested to us by an individual for whose opinion we entertain a high regard that although it may be a mere waste of time and paper to try conclusions with an Editor or a Sub-Editor whose recklessness of common veracity has of late acquired no enviable degree of notoriety, there can at least be no harm in giving a simple *negatur* to the unfounded asseverations which occasionally distinguish the pages of the Gazette whenever those assertions point to ourselves. Assenting to this proposition, we take this, the first, opportunity of denying a statement lately made by our cotemporaty's assistant, that the "Editor of the Courier pays an anonymous contributor who he does not know, nor has ever seen."

Not *one* rupee has *ever* been paid for *any article* published in the Courier under its present Editor, nor have there been half a dozen articles in that paper since November 1827, of which the present Editor was not the writer.

The Bengal Hurkaru of the 28th of May contains a rejoinder to our arguments in reply to the "Bengal Officer" on the subject of the reduction of Full Batta. The invalidity of the plea of expediency when opposed to the irresistible claims of the army on the justice of the Company is still insisted on. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum* crieth the Editor of the Hurkaru;—*Necessitas non habet legem* say we again.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

JUNE 3*d*, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30½ *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .1 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..1 Dis.

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

100½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2½ *Pre.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 1st—Brig Lord Rodney, George Baxland from Sydney and New South Wales 5th April, and New South Wales 5th April, and Cassany 5th May.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 2d.—H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphin, for Amherst.

— 3d, —Brig Lord Rodney, George Baxland, for Calcutta.

Passengers by the Lord Rodney.—Captain and Mrs. Lomass, H. C. S. 1st Regt. N. I.; Doctor and Mrs. Radford and 3 Children, H. M. 46th Regiment; Lieut. Bell, H. M. 16th Regt.; Mrs. Sutherland and Mr. Hayes.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, Capt W. Denton.
H. C. Steam Vessel Telica, Lieut. G. Peters.
Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain T. Brown.
Ship Diadem, Captain W. S. Wilson.
Ship Morning Star, Captain C. Barker.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship John, Captain B. Freeman.
Ship Reine Rose, Captain D. Anner.
Ship La Gironde, Captain J. Ducrox.
Bark Sir John Rae Reid, Captain A. Haig.
Bark Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Brig Ann, Captain G. N. Aveling.
Brig Frederica, Captain R. H. D. Towle.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. C. Robertson.
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Sargeant.
Brig Norfolk, Captain J. Goldie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 28th May, the Lady of Capt. Hunter, Assistant Commissary General of a Daughter.

At Belgaum on the 27th May 1829, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Elphinstone, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Arnee, on Thursday the 28th May, Lieut. J. Boyce, of H. M. 41st Regiment

At Vepery, on Wednesday the 27th May, William Paterson, aged 15 years and 9 months, the Son of Apothecary John Paterson, who within the brief period of two months and a half, has had to mourn the loss of two Sons.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *June* 2, 1829.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. Forsyth, to be Assistant to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	MAY 29, 1829.	SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)....	24 8 Prem.
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12 Dis.
Dis. 0 6	New ditto Disct	0 10 Dis.
5900 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5700 0 Dis.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 *a* 2 0
	Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs....	98 0
	Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 *a* 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... ..	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 22.—Ship John Adam, P. Butler, from Bombay 26th April and Madras 15th May.

23. Ship Drongan, J. Mackenzie, from China 15th March, Singapore 7th April, Malacca 12th ditto, and Penang 29th ditto.

24. Bark Royal George, J. Grant, from Liverpool 6th January.

— Ship Superior, William Leslie, from Mauritius 20th April.

25. H. C. Ship Inglis, J. Dudman, from London (Downs) 30th January.

Passengers per John Adam, from Bombay.—Captain Ritchie.

From Madras.—Mrs. Bearland and Child; Mrs Mouat and Children.

Extract from the Report from the Ship Drongan, from China.

The Brig Frederick sprung a leak and foundered in the Straits of Malacca on the 20th of March—Passengers and Crew saved; viz. Captain Maher, late Commander, Mr. G. Robinson, 1st Officer; Mr. Tare Muckertitch, Armenian Priest.

The Superior, on the 30th April, in Lat. 6° 10' S Long. per Lunar 61° 56' E. spoke the L'Atalie, of Rouen, 43 days from Port Louis, bound to Madras and Calcutta.

The Ship Dryade, of London, at Port Louis, to sail in a few days for Calcutta—two Passengers.

The Royal George spoke on the 12th February, in Lat. 20° 56' S. Long. 20° 03' W. the H. C. Ship Dutches of Athol, Daniel, from China to London—left the Cape of Good Hope on the 23d of January.

Per H. C. Ship Inglis.—Lieutenant Henry Stone, Commanding Detachment; Messrs. Samuel Toulman and John Waterfield, Cadets; Henry Steuart, Esq Free Merchant; A. A. McAnally, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Richard Browne, Free Mariner; 75 H. C. Recruits, 5 Women, and 1 Child.

The Inglis saw the H. C. Ship General Kyd on the 13th February 1829, in Lat. 35° 24' N. Long. 22° 2' West.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 20.—Ship Cygnet, G. Morce, for London.
23. Brig Amethyst, R. Thompson, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 17th May, Mrs. W. J. Rooney of a Daughter, still-born.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, Mrs. Joseph Jones, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 22d May, Mrs. F. Rodrigues, Senior, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 26th May, Mrs. J. Hannagan, of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on the 27th May, the Lady of the Revd. A. F. Lacroix, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Armenian Padry's dwelling house, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 23d May, by the Reverend J. C. Arakeal, Mr. Aratoon Jacob Joseph, of Moorghi-huttah Street, to Miss Eliza Margaret Maseyk.

At the Armenian Church, of St. Minas, in Julpha near Ispahan, on the 10th January, by the Reverend E. Arathoon, D. M. David, Khan, of the Royal Order of the Lion and Sun, of his Persian Majesty's Medical Service, to Jahkatoon, eldest Daughter of the late Patriotic Simeon Harapiet, Zabeth or Governor of the District of Pharia, Ispahan, who fell a martyr to his faith in the year 1824.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Poorie, 11th May, 1829.

No. 356. GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Memorandum received from the Horse Guards, is published for the information of His Majesty's Regiments in India,

Horse Guards, 5th December, 1828.

Recruiting Department. } MEMORANDUM.

The Infantry Regiments, with the exception of those serving in India, will resume their Recruiting, when their Effectives become more than Fifty short of their Establishment, but will take no Recruit under Five feet Eight Inches, until further Orders: and will continue to suspend their Recruiting, from time to time, when they are within Fifty men of being complete.

Whenever the Regiments serving in India, shall be permitted to resume Recruiting, they will resume likewise their former standard: viz. Five feet Six Inches.

By Command of the General Commanding in Chief.

H. TAYLOR, *Adjt. Genl.*

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

R. TORRENS, *Lieut.-Col, Adjt. General H. M.'s Forces in India.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 5TH MAY, 1829.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Chittagong.

Mr. Thomas Louis, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Moradabad.

THE 19TH MAY, 1829.

Mr. F. Stainforth Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Benares.

Mr. R. Trotter, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Behar.

Mr. C. La Touche, Assistant to the Magistrate at Mirzapore.

Mr. J. P. Grant, Assistant to the Magistrate and of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bareilly.

THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CRONICLE.—MAY, 26.

The *India Gazette* of Yesterday, contains the following ominous Notice to Correspondents:—

"C.,—A PEDESTRIAN—A CONSTANT READER,—and A CITIZEN, *have been received We are not sure that we shall be able to insert the letters in defence of Lord* BENTINCK'S *measures. Such is the uncertain application of the Indian Press Law, and such the conflicting sympathies and antipathies which watch the Press, that we know not what we are safe in publishing. We know that we have already incurred displeasure by statements and reasonings which were only intended to show our loyalty as far as was consistent with our independence, and we think it right, therefore, to let it be generally understood, that in these halcyon days of liberalism the Press of Calcutta is as much shackled as it ever was in the days of* JOHN ADAM. *Our Correspondents will give us credit when we assure them that the circumstance of their opinions differing from our own on the contested point, will in no degree influence us in declining to publish their temperate and sensible strictures. But they will perceive, that if the discussion is allowed to begin, it may go on until the Governor General in Council see fit to bring both it and our labours to a close by a letter from the Chief Secretary.*—ED."

We are not aware of the notification to which our worthy contemporary alludes, as having been received by him; but we hope and trust he is mistaken; surely if it were intended to adopt such a retrogade policy as that which he indicates to his readers, the intimation would have been addressed to all the conductors of the press. We can say for ourselves, that no warnings of the kind alluded to, have been addresed to us and until we have some unequivocal evidence that our present Ruler desires to restrain the temperate and decorous discussion of the measures of his Government we must refuse our assent to the position that the press is as much shackled now as ever it was in the days of "John Adam." That is to say, we cannot admit the belief that one who has freely tolerated such discussion is all of a sudden become hostile to it and disposed to silence it by the application of a law of which no liberal or enlightened Ruler would ever avail himself.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.—FEB, 28.

The election at Oxford may, we infer from our account, be considered as closed. Sir ROBERT INGLIS may be said to be returned, and Mr. PEEL defeated. When it is considered that this gentleman had receded—most properly receded—from that opinion which had formed the basis of his previous popularity, it was, perhaps, too much to expect that a mass of a thousand electors should, without his means of information, at once change their convictions along with him or immediately after him, and upon the mere strength of his character, however meritorious, support a measure which they had previously deprecated with the utmost force of expression and feeling. We are not, therefore, surprised at the result. But this result, saving the respect which is due to the majority of the Masters of Arts and Doctors in the learned University, is no proof that the measure of concession is wrong; it is no proof even that the electors of Oxford, or the majority of them, might not have changed their opinion, and decided otherwise, if they had had the same time for reflection, and the same means of information on the grand subject in dispute, as the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, who has become a convert to the new opinions, or at least to the doctrine of State-necessity. The failure at Oxford will of course be provided for, by the return of Mr. PEEL for some vacant borough.

And now, what will the gallant Duke do on this occasion! What will he do? Why, pursue his course with more zeal and vigour than ever. He has not lost a college on the occasion, though Oxford has lost a representative worthy of herself. But what must be that opinion entertained by the University, as to good sense, reason, and policy, which discouraged a CANNING from proposing himself as a candidate, and has driven PEEL from the representation? Do the pedantic residents in halls and colleges, and the stammering incumbents on rural vicarages, know better what is for the service of the state than the most favoured of Nature's children, after long experience in the science of politics, the art of governing, and the knowledge of mankind?

The Duke, we again say will pursue his course with more vigour than ever, and not with the less determination; because he knows that if he were to fall, his Sovereign would be left in distress, and the nation without a Government. And though blind fury would plunge public affairs into such a crisis, and though it might be a proper punishment thus to suffer his enemies to ruin themselves, yet will his sense of the public weal overcome every feeling of personal disappointment and anger, and invigorate his resolution to carry that measure, without which he knows that there can be no general tranquillity—no union between the several parts of the empire. He does not fear open opposition, and he despises treachery.

OXFORD ELECTION.

OXFORD, FRIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The poll commenced this morning at nine o'clock precisely. There was a crowd of voters in attendance before the doors of the Convocation-hall were thrown open; but the rush was by no means so great as it was yesterday, nor was the conduct of the parties marked by the same absurd clamour.

The Vice-Chancellor immediately proceeded to take the poll, and a greater number of resident voters offered than on the preceding day. Various estimates have been circulated of the respective interests of the candidates in the different colleges; but such a number of the residents remain inflexibly natural, that these lists cannot be relied upon.

It would seem, judging from the classes of voters as they move to the poll, that Sir Robert Inglis has a majority of those on the spot, as well as of the remote country voters—of the steady old Tory families, and the clergy of advanced years; but the London voters, principally consisting of members of Parliament, and of the learned professions, decidedly preponderate in favour of Mr. Peel. An effort is now making to bring up the Irish voters, for whom both candidates have despatched couriers with mutual confidence of success.

Considering the presence of all the elements of education in this magnificent city at this time and the crowded state of the Colleges, with youth in the spring time of genius and exertion, all of whom appear to participate in the political collision of the candidates, it is surprising to behold the poverty of the election squibs which are in circulation—they are at once silly and disgraceful.

Some cant against Evangelicals is the only fire played off against Sir Robert Inglis, whose literary partisans, in their turn, seem reduced to the miserable expedient of chalking the walls with "No Propery," and with the effigy of Mr. Peel, in a position, and with accompaniments, very unfavourable for a dignified retirement from human life.

Early this morning the candidates polled nearly equal, the variation being rather in favour of Sir Robert Inglis; and later in the day the balance became more decided against Mr. Peel,

The majority of Sir Robert Inglis fluctuated, however, several times during the day, but Mr. Peel's friends, although about two o'clock they polled a few of their committee, were unable to break it down. It is quite clear that the country voters are making a great effort, and come up with more alacrity than their opponents. In fact, there can be no doubt that a cordial union has taken place between the Evangelicals, the Biblicals, and the high church party, in behalf of Sir Robert Inglis. The effect has become apparent, and unless an extraordinary rally is made forthwith in London, Mr. Peel must be defeated. There are 2,386 members of convocation, or voters for the university. Of these, it will be seen, one-half have been polled in two days. The neutrals will not depart from the course which they have laid down for themselves, so that what remains to be fought of the battle, depends on the energy of the out-voters, and in this respect, hitherto, the friends of Sir Robert Inglis have had the advantage.

An express has been sent, in the course of the morning, to town, to hasten by all means the arrival of such friends of Mr. Peel as have not hitherto voted, and the attempt to rally must be made this day (Saturday); for the adjournment to Monday, which is at present contemplated, at the close of Saturday's poll,

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS. RIGBY.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1829.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

will only afford greater scope to the distant clergy to come up, and there is no blinking the fact, that the high church and biblicals are firmly bent on ousting Mr. Peel.

Lord Granville Somerset, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Wilmot Horton, Mr. Jephson, and several other members of Parliament, voted late in the day. Lord Greuville's political connexions have also voted for Mr. Peel. Several of the friends of Sir Robert Inglis have already come from remote parts of Scotland and Wales; and we repeat, that if an extraordinary effort be not made forthwith in town, it will be found impossible to secure the return of Mr. Peel.

State of the poll at the close on Friday, at half-past four o'clock:—

For Sir Robert H. Inglis	676
Mr. Peel	550
Majority	126

Mr. Peel's friends now despair of success They will, it is said, to-morrow (Saturday) merely poll their friends who may arrive in the morning, and relinquish all further contests.

(From the *Sun*.)

BY EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.

FRIDAY (Second Day), 9 o'clock.

The polling opened this morning at nine o'clock. There was a rush at the opening of the doors, and though it was nothing compared with yesterday, the constables were driven back from the doors with violence; and the Hall was in a few minutes very much crowded. There were no preliminary ceremonies observed on the occasion, but as soon as the Vice-Chancellor took his seat the polling commenced with great briskness.

For the better showing the spirit with which the election was kept up, and that our readers may be able to draw their own conclusions, we have taken the state of the poll at the interval of every quarter of an hour, from the commencement till the close of the day's poll. It will be recollected, that at the close of the poll yesterday, the numbers were:—

Sir R. Inglis	311
Mr. Peel	268
Majority	43

SECOND (FRIDAY) DAY'S POLL.

	Inglis	Peel.	Majority
Quarter past Nine	9	7	2
Half-past Nine	16	13	3
Three Quarters past Nine	29	25	4
Ten	47	40	7
Quarter past Ten	65	53	12
Half-past Ten	72	63	9
Three Quarter past Ten	99	84	15
Eleven	120	103	17
A Quarter past Eleven	134	119	15
Half-past Eleven	148	137	11
Three-quarters past Eleven	157	150	7
Twelve	173	160	13
Quarter past Twelve	182	178	4
Half-past Twelve	194	184	10

At this stage of the poll Mr. Short, Censor of Christ Church, moved on behalf of Mr. Peel's friends that the Vice-Chancellor would be pleased to adjourn polling for half an hour, to suit their convenience.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Braze-nose, and Mr. Grieves, of Queen's, on behalf of Sir Robert Inglis's friends, objected to the motion. On referring to the acts of Parliament, they contended that after the poll had once been opened, the returning officer was bound to continue the polling for at least seven hours, between eight a. m. and eight p. m., every subsequent day, until the election was brought to a conclusion; that it was competent for the returning officer to adjourn from day to day, but that he had not the power of adjourning after the poll was once opened, on any day until it had been kept open for at least seven hours.

Mr. SHORT submitted that the returning officer was not fettered in this way by the true construction of the act of Parliament. He had the power at discretion of adjourning the poll at any period of the day, and for any time, provided it was kept open for seven hours within the twelve.

Mr. HENDERSON observed that there was no express power whatever granting such discretion. It was clear that the Vice-Chancellor would be correct in the discharge of his duty, did he keep the poll open for seven successive hours without interruption, and that, to say the least of it, he would run the risk of vitiating the election altogether should he postpone the polling for either half an hour or for any other period. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from Sir Robert Inglis's voters) The Vice-Chancellor then declared, without giving any confident opinion on the construction of the act of Parliament, that as the parties could not agree upon the motion, he should do that which certainly was the safest course—refuse the motion, and continue polling until half-past four o'clock. (Lord cheers)

The polling was then resumed.

	Inglis.	Peel.	Majority
One o'clock	218	200	18
Quarter past One	233	216	17
Half-past One	245	222	23
Three Quarters past One	260	232	28
Two	273	244	29

At this hour there was a great expectation that Mr. Peel's friends would arrive in coaches from London and other parts, so as to place him much higher on the poll.

A gentleman on withdrawing, after giving his vote, was asked by a friend, who expressed surprise at his unexpected appearance in the hall, whether he had come so far for the purpose of giving his? The reply was—"Yes, I have,—no less than 300 miles. For whom did you vote?—I gave my vote, Sir, for Sir Robert Inglis; and rather than have missed the opportunity, I would have come three times the distance."

	Inglis.	Peel.	Majority.
Quarter-past Two	280	251	29
Half-past Two	293	254	39
Three-quarters past Two	308	255	53
Three o'Clock	312	257	53
Quarter Past Three	325	260	65
Half-past Three	338	264	74

Gross Poll for the two days—

Sir Robert Inglis	649
Mr. Peel	532

Majority for Sir Robert Inglis—117

It is said however, that Sir Robert is nearly exhausted, having polled not only all the non-residents, but also all the heads of Colleges, so that he has nothing remaining but his Committee. Be this as it may, the other party seems by no means dispirited, and declare that they will continue the poll tomorrow with renovated vigour.

Four o'clock.

Sir Robert Inglis	651
Mr. Peel	532

Majority for Sir Robert Inglis—119

LONDON GAZETTE, Friday Feb. 27.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of February, 1829; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint William Gordon, of Haffield, Esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Hereford, in the room of Richard Blakemore, of the Leys, Esq.

James Watt, of Aston-hall, Esq to be Sheriff of the county of Warwick, in the room of Richard Blakemore, of the Leys, Esq.

James Watt, of Aston-hall, Esq., to be Sheriff of the county of Warwick, in the room of Samuel Tertius Galton, of the Larches, Aston, near Birmingham, Esq.

John Parry Wilkins, of Maesderwen, Esq., to be Sheriff of the county of Brecon, in the room of Thyune Howe Cwynne, of Llanigon-house, Esq.

Daniel Vawdrey, of Plasgwyniant, Esq., to be Sheriff of the county of Carnarvon, in the room of Thomas Lloyd, of Glangwna, Esq., deceased.

And His Majesty was pleased to make the following amendments upon the roll, viz.—

Oxfordshire—Neithrop, made Calthorpe-house

County of Southampton—Edward William Nightingale, Esq., made William Edward Nightingale, Esq.

Surrey—Felix Ladbroke, Esq., made Felix Calvert Ladbroke, Esq.

Sussex—Sir Charles Montolieu Burges Lamb, Bart., made Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart.

Denbighshire—William Lloyd, of Bryniestyn, Esq, made William Lloyd, of Bryn Estyn, Esq,

CROWN-OFFICE, FEB. 27.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT

SHIRE OF EDINBURGH.—Sir George Clerk, of Penicuick, Bart.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 26.

Memorandum.—The under-mentioned half-pay Officers have been allowed to retire from the service, and their half-pay has been cancelled from the 27th of February 1829, inclusive, on receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions.—

Lieutenant Charles Wallace, half-pay 40th Foot; Ensign John M'Clintock, half-pay 74th Foot; Ensign Carey Seymour Knyvett, half-pay 18th Foot; Ensign William Frederick, half-pay 3d West India Regiment; Ensign Samuel Wiggins, half-pay unattached; Ensign Edward Joseph Boddy, half-pay unattached; Ensign William Graham Broadhurst, half-pay unattached.

THE ARMY.

MEMORANDUM.

Horse-Guards, Feb. 16.

With a view to limit effectually the expense of mess and band subscription, and at the same time to provide for the proper maintenance of these establishments, the King has been pleased to command that the following regulations shall take place throughout the cavalry and infantry, the household troops excepted:—

Thirty days, pay to be paid by each officer to the mess fund on appointment, and an annual subscription, under the discretion of the commanding officer, but not exceeding eight day's pay, to be paid in support of mess contingencies.

In all cases of promotion each officer to pay the difference on thirty days' pay, between the rank attained and that previously held.

Twenty days' pay to be paid by each officer to the band fund on appointment, and an annual subscription, under the discretion of the commanding officer, but not exceeding twelve day's pay, to be paid in support of the band expenses.

In all cases of promotion the same rule to apply to the band as that laid down for the mess subscription.

The regulated allowance to servants to be in future 2*s.* 6*d.* per week in the cavalry, and 1*s.* 6*d.* in the infantry.

No other subscriptions or charges upon any regimental officer to be considered imperative.

In publishing His Majesty's pleasure to the army upon subjects calculated so essentially to promote economy in the interior of regiments, and to relieve officers from extraordinary and unexpected expense, by the introduction of a fixed and uniform scale, the General Commanding-in-Chief calls upon general officers in charge of districts, and commanding officers of regiments and of reserve companies, to give the fullest effect to these resolutions.

By command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill Commanding Chief,

H. TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.

THE TIMES,—FEB. 27.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

A Court of Common Council was held yesterday, in consequence of a requisition delivered to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, "To consider the propriety of an Address to His Majesty, or of petitioning both Houses of Parliament, for a repeal of all statutes that have a tendency to deprive any of His Majesty's subjects of their political rights on account of their religious opinions," and for other business.

There was a subsequent requisition, to consider of a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. Mr. Peel, for his upright and manly conduct on a recent occasion.

The LORD MAYOR took the chair soon after 12 o'clock. There was a very full Court.

Mr. Deputy ROUTH rose and said, that he was satisfied that there was a deep feeling of liberality now existing in this Court, and a conviction that it was proper to remove every religious disability, as far as possible, from all classses of His Majesty's subjects; and that such a proceeding was the only means of calming the discord now reigning in Ireland. That was the purpose of the resolution which he should have the honour to move, and to found upon that a petition to both Houses of Parliament; but he did not consider it expedient at present to address His Majesty on the subject, as they were as yet unacquainted with the nature of the measures that were intended to be brought forward by His Majesty's Ministers. When it was considered that the most deadly feuds had existed in Ireland, that the intercourse between man and man had been interrupted, and that the people of that country had the heaviest grievances to complain of he must say, that, whatever the conduct of the Catholics might have been, no one could refuse to do them the justice to say that they had not evinced every readiness to forget and forgive their injuries.

Mr. JOHN DIXON said he seconded the resolutions with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. He hoped they would be carried unanimously.

The resolutions having been read by the Recorder,

Mr. SAVAGE said, the Roman Catholics had only to take the oath of allegiance, the same as all his Majesty's subjects, and then they would be entitled to their civil rights; if they would not do this, they ought to be debarred. (Hear.) The fact was, the Protestant religion was in danger, and it would be the object of the Roman Catholics, if they got into Parliament, to place one of the Stuarts upon the throne of these realms. (Hear, hear, and great laughter.) He (Mr. Savage,) was told that he was prejudiced; but it was a prejudice for those establishments that had conferred such blessings on the country: he thought, at all events, before the Court petitioned Parliament they ought to know the precise nature of the measure about to be prepared.

Alderman VENABLES spoke strongly in favour of the resolutions. The Roman Catholic, he said, had been called a persecuting religion; so it had been, and so had every sect been. Abominable were the persecutions arising from religious differences and animosities; but in the reign of the Protestant Elizabeth as great atrocities had been committed as in any other reign; and during the Protectorship one of the petitions brought in by Cromwell's party called upon the Parliament to pull down that most crying of evils—Toleration.—(Laughter, and cries of hear.)—In fact, all parties persecuted in proportion to the power they possessed. He concluded by congratulating the metropolis upon the calmness with which the great question was met.

Mr. BOUSFIELD rose to move, as an amendment, the adjournment of the question for one month. He contended, that Papists should, under no circumstances, be allowed to legislate for Protestants; and he quoted the Duke of Wellington against the proposition of which his Grace had given notice, and instanced his Grace's former sentiments, as a ground for delay. (Hear, hear.) The Court has been told, that the Catholics were not the same as they were 1,300 years ago; but their religion was the same—that was unalterable, and so was the determination of the Catholics. Was any man so foolish, as not to be able to foresee what would be the consequence of permitting Mr. O'Connell to sit as Lord Chancellor, with the immense patronage attached to that office? Did not O'Connell, the great enlightener, who said he represented the sentiments of seven millions, prostrate himself at Ennis before a priest? What could exceed such a display of superstition? (Cheers and laughter.) He was convinced that O'Connell and Shiel, and the other agitators, sought nothing by all the hubbub they had raised, but their own aggrandizement.—They could not aspire from the seven millions, and would not have stirred an inch were it not for the hope of advantage to themselves. (Cries of Hear, hear! No, no! and laughter.)

Sir PETER LAURIE spoke against the Catholics. He thought there was great reason to be alarmed in the present condition of things. He thought it extraordinary that the Catholic Association should be spoken of in any terms but those of indignation and contempt, after having so savagely exulted over the expiring moments of the beloved Duke of York. What would O'Connell and Shiel tell the people of Ireland as soon as they should enter the House of Commons? Why, they would tell the people, "You have been robbed of your property, you have been trampled upon, and I shall get the plunder out of the hands of the robbers." (Cheers and loud laughing.) He did not perceive what there was in what he had just said, that was calculated to excite laughter. He could not look with patience to a time at which a man who had spoken with such virulence, who had called the people of this country blood-hounds, and insulted the memory of a royal and amiable duke, should have a seat amongst the representatives of the people. (Cheers and laughter.) It was a common cant to talk of the natural rights of the Catholics. Where were natural rights to be found? Amongst savages only.—There were in society civil rights, by which the weak were protected against the strong. The worthy Alderman proceeded with great energy. He denounced the conduct of Charles, one of whose last acts it was to hang an Alderman, (Cheers and laughter.) (Here it was stated that the Alderman was hanged for high treason.)

Sir P. LAURIE said, it was as notorious as the sun at noon day that seats in Parliament were sold. The Catholic rent would no doubt be applied to the purchase of seats.

Mr. JUPP spoke in favour of the Catholics' claims. All persons who contributed to the exigencies of the State, were entitled to the protection of the Estate to the fullest extent. He declared that whosoever said the Church was in danger, libelled the Church. By conceding to the claims, the Government were not giving power to Catholics, but eligibility to power, to use the words of Mr. Canning. Upon looking over the reigns of Elizabeth and Mary, he found that the martyrs in the reign of the former were more numerous than those in that of the latter. The worthy member concluded by praising the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, and others of His Majesty's Ministers.

Alderman BIRCH rose to oppose the Catholics. He appeared to labour under considerable agitation, and the first words he spoke were quite inaudible. He represented the danger in which the constitution stood. Ministers, he declared, had obtained from His

Majesty an unwilling and reluctant consent to the measure, which he (Alderman Birch) was deploring.—(Cries of Order, and Cheers, and Laughter.) He repeated it—His Majesty had given an unwilling and reluctant consent. With this and other discouragements before him, it became his duty to speak his mind; it became them all to speak their minds freely. His opinion was, that the Protestant cause was betrayed; that the Royal ear had been abused. (Cheers from one side, and loud cries of "no, no, and laughter," on the other.) It was the duty of all Protestants to approach His Majesty by petitions crowded to the foot of the Throne, imploring him to keep the constitution as it now existed. They had observed the solemnity with which His Majesty had taken the Coronation oath, and however the letter of that oath might be neglected or frittered away. His Majesty never could absolve himself from the spirit of it. He would conclude by converting into a prayer what they were all in the habit of drinking with their wine—"The King, God bless him, and may he never forget the principles which seated him upon the throne. (Clapping of hands from one party, and laughter from the other.)

Sir C. S. HUNTER spoke in favour of the Catholic claims.

Mr. FAVELL said he was most happy to find the worthy Alderman (Birch) the zealous advocate of the Revolution, which excluded an unnatural tyrant, and placed upon the throne a man of liberal feelings. But admiring, as he did, the burning zeal of the alderman, he could not, at the same time, help animadverting upon the insinuation that the Crown itself had violated the principles of the constitution. (Cheers.) If such observations issued from the lips of any of those who advocated the other side, they would be called rank Jacobins. But the worthy Alderman had predicted similar calamities a number of years ago, concerning the test and corporation acts, which, if repealed, the constitution must tumble down, in his imagination: and yet the repeal had taken place, and the dreadful consequences had not made their appearance. The unanimous support which that question received from the bench of Bishops, and the tranquillity which attended and succeeded the measure proved the arrant absurdity of the alarm.

Mr. DIXON thought that the Catholic religion could not undergo any change, and therefore that no further concession should be made. He was of opinion that the wisest course would be, to "let well alone."

Alderman WAITHMAN said, he rose for the first time to deliver his opinions upon this great question. It was with feelings of pain he did so. He thought that while every thing remained quiet in the metropolis on the subject, it would be advisable to abstain from the discussion of the subject until it should have undergone the deliberation of Parliament; but after what had occurred, it would be a breach of public duty to hold back any longer. Although he had refrained from speaking on the question, he had most conscientiously voted upon all occasions in favour of the rights of the Catholics of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The worthy alderman had made a speech, the only objection of which was, that it had been delivered in substance, and, he believed he might say, in words, 150 years ago (laughter)—but he had ventured upon a wrong foundation. The Catholic religion was, to be sure, the same that it was ages ago; but were the people the same? Had education accomplished no change in the population of Ireland? It was said that this was a country in which a man might exercise his religion. What an abuse of language!—What was meant by the free exercise of a man's religion if a penalty was attached to it? (Cries of "Hear, hear.") As a question of expediency, it was undeniable. The worthy alderman denounced the practice of obtaining signatures to Brunswick petitions, and adverted to most of the topics urged against the claims of the Catholics; and he sat down amidst cheers.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH supported the amendment in a few words.

Mr. OLDHAM admitted that he had been formerly hostile to the Catholic claims, but he had been completely convinced of the expediency of concession, from the example of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel.

After some observations from Mr. GALLOWAY and others, in favour of the resolution, and after some discussion on the point of order,

Mr. Alderman HEYGATE said that he wished only to state that his reason for voting for the adjournment was, that the Court should pause until the measures to be proposed by Government were laid before the public, and that it should be seen what were the measures of security intended for the protection of the constitution.

The question was then put, and carried in favour of the resolutions by 105 to 54—Majority 51.

VOTE OF FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO MR. PEEL.

Mr. OLDHAM then moved that the freedom of the City be presented to Mr. Peel and Mr. JONES seconded the motion, which was carried without a dissentient voice.—Adjourned.

A petition from several inhabitants of Blackfriars-road, against a proposed erection of a toll-gate across Blackfriars-road, by the trustees for that district, was presented, and referred to the Bridgehouse Committee.

THE TIMES.—FEB. 26.

The London Clergy met yesterday at St. Sepulchre's to petition Parliament against concession to the Catholics. There is one thing that strikes us in the proceedings of all Reverend gentlemen upon this question. Does it not seem to be a confession of ignorance and comparative inferiority on their part, to petition Parliament against bringing Catholics to something like a level with themselves? For, they must reason, if these Papists have an open field and fair play, our faith must sink with such defenders as we are! Why the Protestant clergy should not be able to fight the Catholic clergy, even upon equal terms, (though the mediated measure will be far from placing the two upon equal terms,) we really cannot tell.

Of all the Divines assembled on this occasion commend us to Mr. CLEMENTSON who, our reporter says, was heard with impatience! He objected to the clergy commencing this their proceeding without the preliminary step of imploring the divine blessing. Perhaps they did so before they left home.

MONY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The sale of silk at the East India-House has been again suspended this morning, but it is understood that it will proceed to-morrow, whatever may be the conference between the country manufacturers and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. The deputation waited on that gentleman at the Board of Trade, by appointment, at two o'clock to-day, but the conference appears to have been protracted to some length, as the members of it had not returned to the city by the time the business of the Exchange terminated. A report of the result of the interview is to be made, we understand, to the country manufacturers in the course of this evening. The whole affair, owing to its singularity, has given rise to a good deal of talk in the city, especially in the various departments of the silk trade; but little expectation seems to be entertained any where that the application to the Board of Trade will do any good to the parties. If the country manufacturers should decline purchasing any more silk at the sales of the East India Company, the effect will probably be to bring another class of capitalists into the market, from whom they will be compelled ultimately to obtain their supplies.

The complaints about scarcity of money have been partially revived to-day, but they are to be traced, we believe, to some peculiar circumstances affecting the credit of the parties who utter them. The failures at Glasgow, though so remote, and not affecting, so far we have heard, any of the London houses, have thrown a temporary shade of distrust over the whole of the money-market. A decline of ¼ per cent., which has taken place in Consols, has been ascribed principally to that cause. A letter received this morning from Glasgow, however, mentions that one of the houses which stopped payment there on Saturday, had had offers of assistance, and was likely to resume business on Monday.

Consols opened this morning at 87⅛, but closed at 87⅛ sellers. The premium on Exchequer-bills has declined 1*s*. India Bonds are at 60*s*. premium, but the price of India Stock continues to give way. It was sold to-day at 228½.

In the foreign market the securities which maintain the price most firmly are the Danish and the Russian. Mr. Huskisson's proposition by the way, for paying off the Russian loan made in Holland under the guarantee of the British Government, is far from falling in with the views of the city capitalists; because, as we heard it remarked to-day, the transaction, would tend to turn the foreign exchanges against us, which are with difficulty supported in the face of the large importations of grain. These gentlemen contend, that in the present state of trade, a remittance of 2,000,000*l*. sterling to the continent could only be effected in the precious metals, with which we are so far from being over-supplied, that the abstraction of such an amount might cramp the circulation of the country, and create perplexity to the Bank of England itself. But these objections apply rather to the time chosen for suggesting such a measure than to the policy of the measure itself.

Portuguese stock has fallen 2 per cent., and Brazalian 1 per cent., in the course of the morning. Most of the trans-Atlantic stocks are in a declining condition.

The corn trade is in a very peculiar state, not to be paralleled within the recollection of the oldest factors and merchants. The succession of flat markets, and the risk which attends importations of corn under the new act, have produced such distrust with regard to all consignments from abroad, that no one will accept bills against them for the smallest portion of their value. For example—when the average falls below 73*s*., the duty from 1*s*. is raised to 2*s*. 8*d*.; and if below 72*s*., there ensues an addition, in the whole, of 4*s*. duty making 6*s*. 8*d*. on the quarter of wheat. The importer would therefore sustain an instant loss in the one case of 3*s* 8*d*., and in the other of 8*s*. 8*d*., though the price had only fallen 2*s*. Large shipments are, however on their way to this country. The foreign wheat brought to market this day has been principally Spanish of which there has been a considerable supply.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 30th of November were this morning received. It appears from them that the crops in the interior of the country were suffering from drought; throughout the colony generally, however, a fair crop was expected. Last year upwards of 50,000 muids of grain were exported from the Cape. With the English market now open, where wheat is always sure of commanding a remunerating price to the South African farmer, the greatest advantages were expected to accrue from the connexion with Great Britain. Cape wheat is undeniably of an excellent quality, and may challenge competition in the London market. Complaints are made that the report of the commissioners on the trade of the Cape had not been printed up to the date of these papers, although it was often referred to us illustrative of some important views adopted respecting the future institutions of the colony.

Mauritius papers to the 23d of November have been also received. Their contents are totally destitute of interest.

SILK SALE AT THE INDIA-HOUSE.

Previously to the commencement of the silk sale at the East India-House yesterday morning, it was proposed by Mr. GROUT that the sale should be deferred to enable the throwsters, &c. to wait upon the Board of Trade in pursuance of an appointment made the day previous. He stated that certain individuals had waited on the Board to learn the intentions of His Majesty's Government as to an increased protection by duties on the import of foreign silk.

This proposition was seconded by Mr. BROCKLEHOURST, a principal throwster, of Macclesfield.

Mr. MORLEY, of Nottingham, objected to delaying the sale.

Mr. BAKER, of Derby, said that the parties had come there to buy at a public sale, and why should that sale be stopped, because certain individuals wished to wait on the Board of Trade, who could as well have waited on that Board at any other time?

Mr. THOS. GIBSON said that much mischief accrued to the trade by this delay,—that the regular course of business was interrupted—

[Here the speaker was interrupted by loud clamour, cries of "Turn him out," &c., and the sale was ultimately adjourned till this day.]

The parties who had brought about this adjournment then proceeded to the London Tavern, and held a private meeting, at which Mr. Brocklehurst was called to the chair.

Mr. BALANCE (having first inquired if there were any reporters in the room) proceeded to instruct the meeting as to the course which they should adopt in their ensuing conference with the Board of Trade. He admitted that the Government had stated their determination not again to introduce prohibition but the same object might be gained by other means and by language which did not sound to objectionable. He exhorted them to stick to two points,—1st That there was distress in their districts; 2d. That that distress was attributable to the importation of foreign silks. By this they were to abide, and on no account to vacillate.

At this period it was discovered that some of the manufacturers who were appointed on the deputation (the whole number being about 40), dissented from this latter position. One of the dissentients stated that the distress was by no means confined to those departments of the trade in which there had been importations from France; that there had been, for example, no importations whatever of silk stockings, or of silk sewings, yet those branches were as depressed as others; that the same depression existed in other trades: hence the speaker inferred that the distress did not arise from French importations, but from some other more general causes. As the importations of raw silk had increased, and of thrown silk had not increased, the speaker inferred,—1st, the prosperity of the manufacturing branch; and 2d, that the throwsters were sufficiently protected.

Another of the deputies expressing his views to be similar, the Chairman interfered; and it was at length suggested to these gentlemen that they ought not to accompany the deputation. The object was unanimity; and it was pointed out that difference of opinion would only unnecessarily prolong the interview with the Board of Trade.

The majority then proceeded to the conference adjourning their meeting till 7 o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. Balance repeating his exhortations, that they should be firm to their point—that all their distress was caused by French importations. "If any one vacilated," he said he would be the first victim."

The deputation, accompanied by several manufacturers, in number not less than an hundred persons, proceeded to the Board of Trade; a difficulty arose as to their admission on account of their number; at length about 50 were introduced to the Board.

The President, Mr. V. FITZGERALD, expressed his great surprise at the number present, stating that it was usual to attend by deputation. He also reprobated the conduct exhibited to the East India Company in leaving their sale, and compelling its adjournment on the plea of attending the Board of Trade, when in fact there was no new matter.

The throwsters and others present having expressed an opinion in favour of prohibition, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, in the most explicit and decided terms, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to revert to the principle of prohibition. He said this finally, and to put an end to unfounded expectations. Neither was it intended to increase the protecting duties; but the attention of the Government was directed to the adoption of some decided means to lessen, or wholly prevent, smuggling.

The throwsters and manufactures having failed in the object of their mission, then withdrew. At a public meeting held at the London Tavern, at seven o'clock last night, Mr. Brocklehurst in the chair, the persons who had been to the Board of Trade reported what had passed, when after a considerable debate, in which Mr. Tait and Mr. Ambrose Moore spoke in favour of Mr. Huskisson's measures, and Mr. Wadden and others against them, it was put to the vote whether or not the East India sale should be allowed to go on to-morrow (this day). This was decided in the affirmative, and the meeting separated, with an understanding that the representatives in Parliament of the several manufacturing counties should be called together, and implored to take steps to support their interests.

GENERAL ASSOCSATION OF THE SILK TRADE.

The Committee beg to present the following summary of their proceedings since they were appointed at a general meeting of individuals engaged in the preparation and manufacture of silk, held at the London Tavern, on the 23d of July last, as they consider the time has arrived when it is necessary that such proceeding, together with their result, should be laid before their constituents.

The first act of the committee was to collect from the silk districts of the united kingdom, full and detailed information of the actual state of throwing and manufacturing interests. This was done by opening an extensive correspondence, the substance of which was embodied in two memorials, presented in October last to the Lord of the Treasury, accompanied by documents confirming the truth of the statements therein made of the growing distress.

Deputations of the committee have subsequently been honoured by interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lords of Trade, at which the subject of the memorials underwent long discussion. The last of these interviews took place on Wednesday, the 18th of February, and on that occasion the deputation, as instructed by the committee, presented to His Majesty's Government the following

MEMORANDUM.

"The committee of the silk trade beg to assure His Majesty's Government of their deep sense of the favour done them in the very long interview with which a deputation from their body was honoured, on Tuesday, the 9th of February, by the Right Hon. the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and of the very patient attention then given to the representations of the varied and great distress of the silk trade, which the deputation felt themselves called upon to make.

"The Right Hon. President having on that occasion expressed a desire to have some plan submitted to him which might procure relief to the silk trade, consistent with the principles laid down by His Majesty's Government in the year 1826, for the regulation of this branch of British industry, the committee most respectfully state, after having given the subject their most mature consideration, they are still of opinion that the interests of the silk trade of the United Kingdom are so utterly at variance with those principles, that His Majesty's Government will ultimately find themselves placed in a position which will render it necessary for them to decide upon surrendering up either the one or the other.

"In delivering this openion, it is the furthest from the wish of the committee to embarrass the operations of His Majesty's Government; but they cannot withhold it without being justly chargeable with unfaithfulness to their own convictions, to the great interests which are at stake, and especially to His Majiety's Government, whom they are bound, by every sense of duty and gratitude, on no consideration whatever wilfully to mislaid; and they further feel that, having made this declaration, they are no langer responsible for that mass of suffering which at present or in future, under the present state of things, must accumulate upon the trade.

"In thus recording their opinion, they are at the same time ready to concede, that certain measures may be adopted, short of the entire exclusion of all continental silks, which may have the effect of mitigating the present distress and of protecting the final consequence of the late enactments. In this view, and without prejudice to the opinions they have already expressed, and above all, anxiously desirous of meeting the plans of His Majesty's Government to the utmost, they submit to the Hon. President the following propositions:—

"1st, To exclude from the British market all fancy and figured silks and velvets, being of continental manufacture.

"2d, To allow of the importation of all plain silk goods, upon a rated duty, taking the present amount of duty as a general basis of such duty; and, moreover, that this importation be subject to certain restrictions and regulations hereafter to be agreed upon, for the purpose of securing the collection of that duty.'

To this memorandum His Majesty's Government returned the following:—

ANSWER.

That they could not accede to the first proposition, but that they would give the second their best attention."

The committee were induced to lay this me

morandum before the Lords of Trade, solely under the conviction that, next to the entire exclusion of all continental silk, it is the measure best calculated to regain and preserve to the British manufacturer the possession of the different branches of the trade.

As the fancy and figured branch cannot be protected under any duty that can be collected, the principle of exclusion, as an exception to the general rule, applies forcibly to this portion of our national industry, which otherwise must be abandoned. And this point must be looked at, if not conceded by the Government, not merely as the surrender of one portion of the interest of the silk-trade, but of that most important one, in which the skill, ingenuity, and labour of the artisan is most largely expended.

The restrictions and regulations with reference to the importation of plain goods, were proposed with the view of increasing the risk, and consequently the expenses, attached to an illicit trade, and thereby to render the duty absolutely protective of British manufacture.

Having placed these points before their constituents, the committee have only further to add the declaration of their full and perfect conviction, that nothing short of the most strenuous and unremitting efforts of the silk trade, if not the total exclusion of Continental silks, at least the accomplishment of both the foregoing regulations, will rescue it from its present state of depression, and preserve from utter and irretrievable ruin thousands of the labouring classes who are thrown out of employment, and to those whose numbers other thousands must otherwise inevitably be added.

London, Feb. 20. By order of the Committee.

THE TIMES.—Feb. 25.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, by his speech of Monday last, has done himself much personal credit; and, what is still more gratifying to a public-spirited Prince, he has performed a signal service to his country. It is not always that men who have resigned high office under circumstances of considerable irritation, bestow the same degree of cordial and generous applause upon the members of the Government with which they have lately differed, as the heir presumptive to the Crown has in this instance rendered to the Duke of Wellington for his policy on the question of emancipation. So far, therefore, the Duke of Clarence has been by no means deficient in a patriotic disregard of selfish feelings for the sake of a great public cause. Nor have the grounds of the illustrious Duke's opinions been less characterized by reflection and good sense, than his motives by liberality and honour. His Royal Highness states most truly, that the British Government can never for one moment be sure of its footing with foreign Powers while such materials of distraction; and such a field for insidious diplomacy shall exist, as those afforded by the unredressed grievances of so many millions of Catholics. This it is which places the policy of emancipation in its true light—viz., that of a system not merely beneficial to the community whose wrongs it professes to repair, but conservative of those very interests and institutions, the safe guardianship of which had hitherto been supposed to constitute the chief reason for resisting it.

The appeal of the Heir Presumptive to the Bishops will produce, we trust, as lasting and effectual an impression upon the *conduct* of those venerable personages, as it manifestly did upon the minds of the great majority of lay peers among his audience. "Ministers of peace"—such was the appellation bestowed upon them—"Ministers of peace" do not the work of foreign enemies and of internal war; or dare to call yourselves "ministers of peace" no longer. There is no answering this in words; there is no evading it in deeds: the bishops are adjured by their apostolic vocation, to restore "peace on earth," and "good will" amongst their fellow-subjects.

We notice with pleasure a letter addressed by Mr. Archdeacon Wrangham, in reply to an application of the clergy of his Archdeaconry (that of the East Riding of Yorkshire) to call a meeting of their body to petition against concession to the Catholics. The Archdeacon has always, we believe, been distinguished as the mild but firm friend of religious toleration; and his reply to the request, which accords with his well known principle, is still marked by gentleness and conciliation. It is no less gratifying to us to infer from this production, that the application of the clergy was couched in friendly and affectionate language. The following are extracts from the Archdeacon's production:—

"With respect to petitions on any subject, or public meetings for any purpose, we are all aware how such things are occasionally got up. The 'Progress of a Petition,' so admirably sketched by Dr. Johnson in his 'False Alarm,' and still unhappily so closely descriptive, is too familiar to you to require citation. Of the petitioners, in several instances, a large proportion (we know) make their mark—of the cross! My reverend brethren, it would be almost an insult to ask you, what can these crusaders understand of the diversified bearings of a question which has so long divided the judgments of able and educated men? What, of the actual condition of Ireland? What, of remaining influence of the Court or Church of Rome?

"And as to the tumultuary crowds recently congregated, by compulsion or curiosity, at Exeter and Penenden-heath, what is the value of their suffrage, even if it had been universally on the side of the no-Popery agitators? The yeomanry of a country, assembled to deliberate gravely upon matters to the cognizance of which we may reasonably deem them competent, is a magnificent spectacle: but boasting a well-informed and selected Legislature, and enlightened bench of Bishops, and an intelligent and conscientious Sovereign—shall we resort, for the solution of an intricate problem, to the clamours of a Kentish or Devonshire mob? Do we live to hear this unqualified appeal to the prejudices and passions—I might have said, to the blindness and bigotry—of those whom it is far easier to rouse than to allay, this undisguised radicalism, recommended by the patrician voices of the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham? The Howard of Effingham, of Queen Elizabeth's day, displayed a patriotism of a far loftier description. Placed at the head of Her Majesty's fleet, though a Roman Catholic, he defeated the Spanish Armada, which had been blasphemously baptized by his own Pontiff "Invincible;" and, instead of being the *ignis fatuus*, was the thunderbolt of his country. The few remaining violent atagonists of the Roman Catholic claims, among whom I am far, indeed, from classing the clergy of the East Riding of Yorkshire—may imagine themselves to be Pythonessess; but their tripod is deserted of its more reputable homagers, and their denunciations are daily sinking into deserved neglect or ridicule."

"Can we suppose, my reverend brethren, that Mr. Pitt or Lord Grenville conceived any evil to lie couched in the ambush of concession? It is now nearly two and twenty years since his Lordship with his colleagues relinquished office, as Mr. Pitt had previously done, upon this single ground. If, during that *long* interval, he had found himself in error, we know that he possesses the manly courage to have avowed it. And yet, what does his Letter of the other day state in this respect? Does it renounce, does it even qualify, his former conclusions? Far otherwise. It distinctly affirms his strengthened conviction, that the *emancipation of the Roman Catholics is essential tot he welfare of the united empire.* Surely these two authorities, coupled with those of Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Windham, Lord Londonderry, and Bishop Horsley,—an illustrious Pleiad of statesmen!—must have thought all needful securities attainable. So too, thought he, 'that high-gifted man,' who died too soon for his idolizing country,—Mr. Canning. He felt that the measure in question was necessary to rivet the connexion between the two realms, to increase the stability of the Protestant establishment, and to diffuse happiness and concord among all classes of His Majesty's subjects. In him was no vacillation, no indecision—whether he was called upon to resist rash and crude theories of innovation, or with the liberating voice of a better Flaminius, to say to the struggling states of South America, 'Be free.' Alas the could not live to proclaim the same gracious edict to Ireland. But in the triumphal union of great men upon this great occasion, like Cassius and Brutus, whose effigies were interdicted at the funeral of Junia, he will not be the less remembered. *Præfulgebit eo ipso, quod non visetur.*"

A curious story is afloat respecting a pocket-hand-kerchief, which might have ended as tragically as the one in *Othello*. An amiable nobleman, who is as remarkable for the absence of all foppery as far his attachment to just and constitutional principles, surprised his lady some evenings ago on his return from the House of Lords by this display of a perfumed hand-kerchief. "Where did you pick up that odious thing which kills one with its faded scents?" was the lady's exclamation. "I cannot imagine, was the answer," unless it was in the house, "I recollect Lord W—a sat next me." "There is, I see, a W. in the corner: it must be his." Having discovered the owner-ship of the hand-kerchief, the noble Lord thought it his duty to restore it with all speed, and accordingly sent it to the supposed proprietor. The next morning a noble Duke, famous for his love of the church and of close boroughs, called upon the Lord with an earnest and solemn demand of satisfaction for so extraordinary an insult offered to his friend Lord W——a, as the transmission of the aforesaid scented handkerchief. "God Heaven," said the unconscious offender, "who ever heard of a challenge for restoring to its owner his own property? Lord W——a sat next me: I find a handkerchief in my pocket, which I know not to be my own, and which, from its mark, I apprehend must belong to Lord W——a, to whom I accordingly send it. On what ground can this be deemed an insult?" "There must be some mistake," observed the noble Duke, "Lord W——a uses no scents, nor has he lost a handkerchief. Was there another Lord sitting near you in the course of the evening?" "Faith, said the other, with a smile, "I can explain the whole matter. Lord W——y sat by me for a few minutes: the handkerchief must be his." The solemn Duke, was amply satisfied, the enigma was solved, and the perfumed cause of dispute was forwarded to the noble and venerable beau to whom it actually belonged. The grave and chivalrous Duke, before he undertakes another mission of the same kind, would do well to repeat half a dozen times the well-know couplet,—

"What dire offence from childish causes springs!
"What mighty hubbubs rise from trivial things!"

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday Evening.

A rather remarkable scene occurred this morning in the midst of the silk sale at the East India-House. It had commenced, as usual, at ten o'clock, and proceeded for about an hour very languidly, every lot producing lower prices, when Mr. Grote, a manufacturer from Norwich, rose and addressed a few words to the Chairman on the situation of the trade, which he ended by a motion for the adjournment of the sale, until the determination of the Government respecting the regulations by which it is to be hereafter governed can be ascertained. As the Chairman declined putting such a motion in form, Mr. Grote proposed that the whole of the buyers should quit them, which he himself was the first to carry into effect, and his example was followed by the whole of the country buyers, to the number of 200. No one remained except the Brokers and the Directors who were managing the sale, with which it was therefore useless to proceed, and it shortly after broke up. It seems that this was a preconcerted step on the part of the manufacturers, who held a meeting yesterday evening on the subject. The immediate cause of the proceeding is said to be the answer to the silk-weavers ascribed to the Duke of Wellington, in which he is made to remark that he was willing to adopt any course for their relief, with the exception of an absolute prohibition. The manufacturers consider that this implies a change of some sort in the rate of duty in the course of the present session, and being uncertain in what way their interests may be affected by it, came to the resolution, at the meeting held yesterday evening, not to go on with their purchases until the exact intentions of Ministers were ascertained. This they followed up by quitting the sale-room in the manner stated, and a deputation from their number, it appears, after the sale broke up, proceeded to Downing-street, where they had an interview with Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald; but as that gentleman was under the necessity of attending the Cabinet Council summoned to meet at the Foreign-office at two o'clock, he was unable to enter on the subject of their application. We understand, however, that an appointment has been made with him for tomorrow, when their representations will meet with all due attention. The act of Parliament, by which a duty of 30 per cent, was imposed on foreign silks, expires, we believe, in October next, and either a renewal of that act or some new law for regulating the trade must consequently appear in the course of the session.

The accounts received this morning from Glasgow are very gloomy, no less than five failures having occurred in that city on Saturday last, the total amount of which is estimated at no less than 200,000*l.* Including the whole of the failures at Glasgow since the first shock in the autumn of last year, the amount is estimated at full a million sterling. Of the failures of which intelligence has been received by this morning's post, the principal is the house of W. Kelly, sen.; and to this failure, on account of the close connexion that subsisted between them in business, the others were mainly attributed. All were engaged very extensively as yarn-merchants cotton-brokers, or manufacturers and spinners by power-looms. The business of one house lay chiefly in the supply of piece goods to the country-dealers. The failure of so many houses at once, created, of course, the greatest alarm in Glasgow at the time: the cause assigned is, the pernicious effects of that sytem of over trading which did so much mischief in 1825, and which, notwithstanding the long interval, have not altogether been worn out. The local banks, it is said, considering the total amount, will suffer but trifling loss.

This was a holyday at the Bank, but the Stock Exchange was open as usual for the transaction of business. What presented itself was on the most limited scale possible, and no fluctuation of the least moment has occurred in Consols: the closing price is ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday. The permium on Exchequer-bills has risen to 64*s.* In the foreign market scarcely any bargains were effected, and prices may be quoted nominally the same as yesterday.

It appears by the official returns of the income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last three years, that a very decided improvement has taken place within that period, the result at once of an increase of revenue and a diminution of expenditure. The year ending the 5th January, 1829, is, however, that in which by far the greatest progress has been made. Thus, for example, the expenditure for the army, navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous, for the year 1826, was 19,344,187*l.*; for 1827, 19,069,060*l.*; but for 1828, only 17,211,100*l.*, making the diminution of expense under those heads 1,857,960*l.*, compared with 1827; and 2,133,087*l.* compared with 1826. The surplus of income over expenditure was 1,009,448*l.* in 1826; 1,33,226*l.* in 1827; and 5,850,196*l.* in 1828. The last balance-sheet of the income and expenditure of the country has been simplified agreeably to the views expressed on the subject in the fourth report from the Select Committe on that subject, in the last session of Parliament, by excluding from it the advances and repayments on account of the employment of the poor, and for local works.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Feb. 20.

Our Ministry, which had neither motion nor life before the meeting of the Chambers, seems to become a little animated at the opening of the session. The speech from the throne, generally ascribed to M. de Martignac, has produced a good effect both on the Chambers and the public. This is the first time since the restoration, in which we have heard the King expressing any sympathy with public opinion. The Commission of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to answer it was composed of three or four of the most liberal Members. Among them was the learned Daunou, who was the author of the republican constitution overturned by Buonaparte, and M. Etienne, one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, The latter was employed to draw up the address. The King was extremely delighted with it, and answered in a most gracious manner. He said a few days after to the President, that he was so satisfied with it, that he was afraid he had not expressed half the satisfaction which he felt.

Almost imediately after passing the address, the Minister, M. de Martignac, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies two grand projects of law, the one on the organization of the communes, and the other on that of the departments. The speech in which he explained the grounds of these measures was well received by the majority of the Chamber. It announced, in fact, the liberal views and sentiments. The reading of the bills was likewise heard with favour, with the exception of a few of their provisions, which give a certain influence to the clergy in the affairs of the communes and departments. It was then thought that the Ministry was going to proceed with zeal in the career in which public opinion directs it.

But when the public began to reflect with care on the two projects of law, considerable disappointment was experienced. It was found that some articles were expressly opposed to the speech which introduced them. That which relates to the communes is so ill-conceived, that to render it palatable it must be changed in more than a half of its provisions. The project relating to the departments likewise if not amended, must be rejected by a great majority.

The Ministers were, before their rise to power, never attached to the cause of liberty. After the fall of M. de Villele, they were called to office, not as the best functionaries that could be found, but as the least objectionable that France would bear, Their sentiments and opinions generally lead them to the most unpopular course. When they march with the Liberals, it is not from choice, but from necessity, and because they would rather be Ministers with the Liberals, than nothing with the Absolutists.

A short time before the meeting of the Chambers, the Ministers, deceived by their predilections, thought that they could succeed in forming a majority of the Chamber of Deputies by means of the right side and the right centre, They had, in consequence, formed their projects of law in such a manner as to meet with the support of this fraction of the Chamber. In the first meeting of the assembly this illusion was dissipated. The Ministers were then convinced that they must march with the left side or fall, but it was too late to make new projects of law. They then ought to have resolved to make a speech to please the Liberals. Thus the grounds of the law have been made for the left side, and its provisons for the right.

Mow M. de Martignac says publicly, that in his projects the King has made all the concessions which he could make, but privately he allows that amendments may be admitted. In other words, the Chambers will make the laws as it thinks proper, and the Ministry will submit to their views. In the other Chamber, the Ultra party, though reinforced by the 70 new Peers, is in full flight. This Camber will accept whatever may be sent to it by the deputies, provided the latter be reasonable.

The impeachment brought against the late Ministry has been for the present properly withdrawn. The nation is too anxious to see the enactment of the institutions of which they feel the want, to think of the prosecution of a few individuals who are now deprived of the power of mischief.

The Ministry seem resolved to overwhelm the Legislature with business. The projects already presented would supply topics of discussion for several sessions.

The Prince de Polignac would set out for England before declaring his political opinions in the Chamber of Peers. His protestations of attachment to the charter, and respect for constitutional principles, were however of little avail to him. Our journals could find no better means of destroying him than by citing your ministeral journals in his favour.

THE TIMES.—Feb. 24.

The Paris papers of Saturday, which arrived last night, inform us that the French Cardinals (of whom there are five) have set out for Rome, to attend the Conclave, which is said to be fixed for the 22d inst. The Conclave which elected the last Pope lasted 28 days; but it is expected that the fathers will come to a more speedy decision in the present instance. The three great European Powers which have a more immediate interest in giving a spiritual Monarch to the Catholic world are France, Austria, and Spain. The French Cardinals being men of high character and zeal, with the able assistance of M. de Chateaubriand, the French Ambassador at Rome, and the influence of the French name in Italy, will tend to produce a great preponderance in favour of the candidate whom his Most Christain Majesty may choose to recommend. On the other hand, the direct power of Austria in Italy it as great as it is pernicious, and being adroitly managed by Prince Metternich, may elevate to the throne of St. Peter, willing instrument of Austrian domination. A member of the Imperial Family, besides, is a Cardinal, and may be expected to bring all the influence of the fathers in Austrian Italy to support his pretensions. Spain has now little power any where; and, consequently, can have no great party in the Co clave. Negotiation and intrigue must be already busy to supply a successor to Leo XII., though the greatest external precautions are taken against their employment or effect. The Conclave is a sort of imprisonment to which the Cardinals are obliged to submit, till an inspiration, pretended to be from Heaven, but known to come from a different source, has decided their choice. They are thus shut up, like our juries, till they can agree upon their verdict.

The following account of the formalities which precede the opening of this electoral college, and of the organization of the assembly itself, taken from an article in the *Journal des Debats*, may not be without its interest for some of our readers. The use of conclaves began in the 12th century—namely, in 1270. Clement IV, having died at Viterbo in 1268, great delay occurred in electing his successor. The Cardinals, tired of so long a stay in a small town, and seeing no chance of a speedy termination of their intrigues and conflicts, had resolved to retire, when the inhabitants learning their intentions, took the advice of St. Bonaventura, shut their gates, and confined the fathers to the place of their sittings till they should complete the election. The expedient succeeded. In two days the church had a Pope, though the two previous years were found insufficient to choose one. Hence the practice ever since observed of shutting up the Cardinals till they decide upon a spiritual father to the church.

As soon as a Pope dies, rooms or apartments are prepared in the Vatican, equal in numbers to the members of the Sacred College. These apartments or cells, formed of wood-work in the vast halls of the palace, are very modestly furnished. They have no separate fire-place,

and the fathers must warm themselves at fires common to all. The chambers for the cardinals and the officers of their suite are very gloomy; the windows, with the exception of the higher panes, being walled in.

The clock of the Capital announces the death of the POPE, and the vacancy of the See It tolls for nine days and nine nights without interruption. In the mean time the funeral ceremonies of the deceased are preparing. On the 9th day, the body of the last POPE displaces in the church of St. Peter that of his predecessor. During the interregnum, or the time that intervenes between the death of one and the election of another Pontiff, the executive power of the See is exercised by the Cardinal Great Chamberlain. The legal term for the opening of the Conclave is the 10th day after the death of the POPE, but it rarely happens that the necessary preparations can be completed by that time; thirteen or fourteen days are generally allowed for the previous arrangements and for the arrival of the foreign Cardinals in Rome. If the assembly opens before, it is only for the sake of form. They do nothing till the arrival of such fathers from France, Spain, Austria, Poland, or other Catholic countries, as wish to attend. The preliminary operations are therefore trifling and unimportant. When the members are assembled, and the Conclave proceeds seriously to its task, three Cardinals are elected every day to be the delegates of the Sacred College, and to transact the affairs of the Papacy with foreign ambassadors. These representatives of the Catholic powers deliver their credential letters to the ephemeral commissioners of the Sacred College at the grating of their temporary prison. The time of deliberation is prolonged according to the number and power of the candidates, the difficulty of adjusting adverse pretensions, or the success of diplomatic intrigues. Though apparently cut off from all communication with the external world, these ghostly fathers often receive directions as to their choise, officers of bribes, or information of the designs of their rivals, through the grating of their cells, or the only part of the window which the law leaves open. A letter sometimes is transmitted in the stuffing of a fowl, or under the crust of a pie.

The two most eminent members of the Sacred College at present are Cardinals SOMAGLIA, a very old man, and on that account a good candidate, and Cardinal ZURLA. The Government of Austria will bestir itself for the interests of the EMPEROR's relative.

The following are extracts from the papers mentioned above. It will be seen by one of them, that the French Ministry give, through their journal, a flat contradiction to the report that Russia had notified her design of continuing the war in the East. We may take this opportunity of stating, that the Allied Ambassadors are expected with impatience at Constantinople, and that strong hopes are entertained of the success of renewed negotiation.

(*From the Gazette France*, dated Feb. 22.)

"PARIS, FEB. 21.

"The Ministerial journal contains the following article:—

"'A journal has stated, that Count Pozzo di Borgo had notified to the French Cabinet, the intention of his Government to continue the war against the Porte; that this was the object of the audience which his Excellency had obtained of his Majesty; lastly, that Count Portalis had made communications to the Russian Ambassador, after which naval preparations had been ordered at Toulon.

"'We are authorized formally to contradict all these assertions: there is not a shadow of truth in any one of them.'

"FRONTIERS OF SERVIA, FEB. I.

"It is asserted at Belgrade, that the Divan has formally accepted the declaration of the three Powers, and delivered to M. Jaubert an official document relative to this resolution.

"On the other hand, it is said that the proposals of Russia for an exchange of prisoners, which at first appeared to have been favourably listened to by the Porte, have been since rejected for reasons which are not known.

"If the first of these reports should be confirmed, the pacific relations between France and England on the one hand, and the Porte on the other, may be considered as restored.

"Letters from Constantinople say, that Huseïn Pacha has received orders to repair to the camp of the Sultan, to take part in the deliberations respecting the operations of the approaching campaign. At all events, it seems that the Turks will persist in the system of defence which they have adopted, and, without otherwise concerning themselves about the occupation of the principalities by the Russians, confine themselves to the support of the fortresses, when the Russians should re-cross the Danube; that they will afterwards proclaim a general arming of the people in its fullest extent, as soon as the enemy's columns advanced across the Balkan; and lastly, in a general battle in the plains of Adrianople decide the fate of the empire.

"The enthusiasm of the Mussulmans is still the same: they are impatient for the return of fine weather, to recommence the campaign. It appears that notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather for this last fortnight, skirmishes take place every day with alternate success on the left bank of the Danube, between the Turkish garrison and the Russians. We know hardly any thing of Bosnia. Tranquillity appears to be completely restored there. The same tranquillity pe v e in Servia, and the most opposite sentiments seem to be kept in check by fear."

FRENCH FUNDS.—Saturday, Feb. 21.—Five-per Cents, 11 of. 40c., 35c., 35c.; Three per Cents., 76f. 60c., 65c., 70c.; Bank Stock, 1815f. Naples Stock, 82f. 35fc.; Royal Spanish Loan, 78¾f.; Haytian Loan, 430f. Exchange on London, one month, 25f. 25c.; three months, 25f. 10c.—*Cour. Authentique.*

The following is an extract from our Lisbon correspondent's letter:—

"LISBON, FEB. 14.

"Our miseries have not subsided: so far from it, that every time I have the opportunity of addressing you, I have new refinements of atrocity to record. At present, I have to mention one without example, I believe, in the annals of despotism.

"On last Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, as the most respectable Mr. A. Morato-Roma, who is Professor at the Royal Commercial College, was enjoying quietly the company of his numerous family and friends, at the marriage festival of one of his sons, the drawing-room was unexpectedly assaulted by 12 soldiers of police, headed by the celebrated seirro Miguel Alcoide, with an assistant, commanded by the still more celebrated Jose Verissimo, formerly serjeant of the police corps. On the terrific guests entering suddenly Mr. Roma's drawing-room, the soldiers, with drawn swords and cocked pistols, menaced the ladies and gentlemen with death if they stirred, declaring all prisoners at Don Miguel's command. Immediately after all the gentlemen were taken into another room, and commanded to strip and be searched, whilst the same order was signified to the ladies; a man, dressed in woman's clothes, wrapt up in a cloak, and with a large white handkerchief over the head (as is usual here among the common women) having been introduced in order to search the ladies! This is hardly credible but is nevertheless a fact. Some of the ladies fainted, others fell into fits but a very animated and clever young lady declared, in the name of her three sisters and other ladies present, that they would not consent to such infamy, and that they would sooner cry for help and rouse the neighbourhood, as they were sure that it was not real woman that was to search them; and the courageous young lady pleaded the cause of modesty, so ably that even Miguel Alcaide himself was touched by her alarms, and in spite of the monsters Verissimo desired the sham women to desist and withdraw. The search of the gentlemen and servants, male and female, as well as of the whole house, not missing a cupboard or a drawer, lasted till three o'clock in the morning when the ladies were only relieved from imprisonment, with the exception of that married with young Mr. Roma, who was escorted home with her husband in order that his house might be searched also. The ten other gentlemen and the lad were marched off to the quarters of those soldiers of police beyond the palace of Benposta—that is, near two miles from Mr. Roma's house; where they remained the remainder of the night to be again marched off in procession the next morning by ten o'clock, on foot; through the most populous and worst inhabited part of Lisbon (carriages having been refused them), to the Limoeiro prison, where on arrival they found Mr. Roma, jun.; and all of them, father, sons, and friends, were by the monster Verissimo's command put in close confinement, where they are to this very moment. Now you must know, that not the least suspicious article was found in either house, or on any of the prisoners; and in the horrible state in which the ladies were all the time, the soldiers that guarded them would not allow any sort of assistance or comfort to be given them; nay, when water was requested for the ladies who had fainted, they said 'There is nothing like tobacco smoke,' and lighting their cigars endeavoured to blow the smoke in the ladies' faces. All this by direction of the monster Verissimo, and there are other circumstances which decency does not allow us to mention, and which make one shudder with horror.

"In consequence of Mr. Roma's instance, the already scarce private companies still held here, have been completely done away, as no one wishes to meet with the same fate. More than that, every one is searched in the street, whether going with ladies or not, at night, and orders have been given out to-day to imprison every four persons that shall be found talking together publicly in the day-time. Terror is wished to be inspired, but exasperation is the only effect produced, and surely the day of vengeance cannot be far distant.

"The expedition against Terceira is again in active preparation. These two last days, all sorts of ammunition, heavy battering guns, and implements of siege have been embarked on board the men of war getting very fast in readiness. However, it is not likely they will be able to sail for a fortnight.

"Miguel is to celebrate the anniversary of his arrival here on the fatal 22d of February, escorted by an English squadron, with a review of troops in the game preserve of Alcantara; he will be in an open carriage, as he continues unable to walk without crutches, and much less to ride.

"The loan proposed by the French Apostolical spy, Marquis of Crouy, having been refused on account of his exactions he has united with the snuff-contractors for the next three years, to make another tender, which is of 7,500,000 of crusadoes, to be paid down at 82, to be repaid in 15 years, provided the snuff contract be given over to the society for the same time, paying 3,500,000 yearly for it. This tender has withdrawn from the actual contractors all the public interest felt on account of their not having been preferred by Miguel."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE FEB.—23.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Professor Panizzi on Friday delivered his second lecture on the romantic poetry of the Italians. It was wholly occupied in describing the "Morganté" of Pulci. The Lecturer gave a brief outline of the principal story of the poem, and contended that the object of the poet was to pourtray treachery. He did not know why a traitor might not be as good a subject for a poem as a tragedy, and in this view Genelon is the hero of the tale. If the poem were deprived of any one of his numerous acts of treachery, the whole of the story subsequent to that would be without a cause and a motive, and would be all confusion. The Lecturer declared he was unable to assign any motive for the poet having named his poem "Morgante," and we are disposed to think that the very circumstance of his having so named his poem is rather unfavourable to the Lecturer's opinion. He also contended at some length, and with considerable ingenuity, contrary to the general opinion, that the poem was not intended as a burlesque poem, but, though interspersed with comic passages, was a *bona fide* political history of a portion of the life of Charlemagne and his paladins. Generally, Pulci has been regarded as having had for his object to ridicule the religion of his country; but the Lecturer observed, that, at the period when Pulci lived, owing to the conflict between different Popes—the Pope having just before excommunicated the Florentines, and the Florentine clergy having returned the compliment to the Pope—antereligious opinions were not watched very strictly, and therefore Pulci might have written in rather a free strain against religion, without having had it expressly for his object to ridicule religion. In both these points—of not intending to write a burlesque poem, and in not particularly aspiring to ridicule religion—Professor Panizzi's opinions agree with those of Lord Byron: "It appears to me," says our Noble Bard, in a notice prefixed to his Morgante Maggiore, "that such an intention"—that of ridiculing religion—"would have been no less hazardous to the Poet than the Priest, particularly in that age and country; and the permission to publish the poem, and its reception among the classics of Italy prove that it neither was nor is so interpreted. That he intended to ridicule the monastic life, and suffered his imagination to play with the simple dulness of his converted giant, seems evident enough; but surely it were as unjust to accuse him of irreligion on this account, as to denounce Fielding for his Parson Adams, Barnabas, Thwackum, Supple, and the Ordinary in Jonathn Wild; or Scott, for the exquisite use of his Covenanters, in the 'Tales of my Landlord.'"

The Lecturer exculpated Pulci, in part, from the accusation of bad taste by the taste of the age, and by stating that Pulci had inserted a number of passages of this kind to please the depraved taste of Lorenzo de Mediol.

We are told by SHAFTESBURY that "a Clown once took a fancy to hear the Latin disputes of Doctors at a University. He was asked what pleasure he could take in viewing such combatants when he could never know so much as which of the parties had the better. 'For that matter,' replied the Clown, 'I a'n't such a fool neither, but I can see who's the first that puts t'other into a passion.' Nature herself dictated this lesson to the Clown, 'that he who had the better of the argument would be easy and well-humoured; but he who was unable to support his cause by reason, would naturally lose his temper and grow violent.'"

The observation of the Clown may be applied to our Intolerants in and out of Parliament. Their frantic ravings evidently prove that they have the worst of it. Their actions and language bespeak the desperate nature of their prospects. We should, indeed, recommend the friends of some of the daily advocates of intolerance to bespeak the aid of Dr. BURROWS in time, were we not half assured, that their fury, however ungovernable in appearance, is yet under the control of worldly wisdom. They are aware, that in the present excited state of the imaginations of their patrons, sober reasoning would be as insipid as small-beer to a veteran brandy drinker. Hence, no doubt, their out-Heroding HEROD day after day, with "an eye that never winks and a wing that never tires."

What would they be at? Dissolve the Parliament! And this is gravely urged, day after day. The Duke of WELLINGTON, of course, will not dissolve a Parliament which supports him. The KING may dismiss his Grace and give his confidence to another Ministry, which might then dissolve Parliament. But then there is another little difficulty here—there are not materials for forming another Ministry. Sir ROBERT INGLIS, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and Lord KENYON, and Lord WINCHILSEA, are very well in their way; but we should think his MAJESTY would be very hard pressed for servants before he resorted to them for aid. Whichever way the Intolerants turn, their path is obstructed. We trust Oxford will not disgrace itself by electing Sir ROBERT INGLIS. Every thing the Intolerants tell us now depends on returning Sir ROBERT. But let us even suppose that Oxford so far forgets itself as to return Sir ROBERT, we do not see how this will benefit them much. The Duke of WELLINGTON'S Administration will not be overturned by the return of Sir ROBERT, and the materials for forming a No-Popery Administration would not be one whit more abundant.

The question lies in a nut shell. There is not a Statesman of the least grasp of mind in either House of Parliament who is not satisfied that we ought no longer to allow Ireland to remain in its present unsettled state. We might precipitate the Catholics into a rebellion, and slaughter them by hundreds of thousands; but what then? We should after all be no further advanced than before. The course of conciliation holds out a better prospect; and in that course the Government will be supported by all reflecting persons throughout the country.

It is with pleasure equally lively and sincere, that we notice the Duke of CUMBERLAND'S contradiction of the rumour of conversion, and his declaration of adherence to the Anti-Catholic faction. In truth, we trembled when we heard the report of his desertion from our enemies; and at the idea of his accession to our cause felt pretty much the sensations of the passenger in the northern mail when he saw Hare stepping into the coach. It may be indecorous in us to allude to the person of the Noble Duke of CUMBERLAND in the same sentence with mention of a murderer, and the act of getting into a mail, but no offence is meant by the illustration, which is only intended to convey a notion of our own feelings. We deem this explanation absolutely necessary, and having made it, we return to our theme of congratulation, and say, with heartfelt joy and pride—long may his Royal Highness grace with his peculiar virtues, and character, the cause to which he by sympathy adheres: Long may his practical piety be identified with that professed zeal for religion which so far outruns the divine sentiments of charity and good-will among men! When the funeral wine is tasted by the blind *Ellspie*, in the *Antiquary*, mistaking the occasion, she thrills the guests with horror, by wishing them "many such merry meetings." With like ominous greeting we would wish intolerance many such champions. but truth, it were hard to find them. They are productions of a rare growth—sports of nature—and as one good turn deserves another, they sport *with* nature in return.—*Examiner.*

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—FEB. 16.

LETTER FROM MR. O'CONNELL.

Batt's Hotel, *Dover-street*, Feb. 11.

MY DEAR FRIEND—*Here I am, prepared* to make that experiment on which so much of the fate and fortunes of our country depend—the right to sit and vote in parliament. I defy any lawyer to lay his finger on any statute, to enable the present House of Commons to create a forfeiture of the seat of a Member for not taking the odious oath, or that even empowers that House to administer new oaths. It is said that a very eminent Chancery Barrister (Mr. Sugden) has written a pamphlet against my right; in which, with singular inaccuracy, he has totally omitted a most important statute. I rejoice not a little in the blunder of this legal statesman. I fancy that his book, whatever effect it may have on his fortune as a man in the road to high professional station, will not add much to his already professional reputation. I will answer him to-morrow.

The great and engrossing question now is, what shall be done with respect to the immediate dissolution of the Catholic Association? I have thought on it much, and deeply, and I confess I cannot bring myself, for the present, to advise that measure. No man living would go farther than I would to conciliate the Protestant mind; and to reconcile the mistakes. No man has, I venture to assert, gone so far as I have gone to do so. My conduct when the King was in Ireland—my conduct when, in 1823, the delegation was here, prove that my disposition to conciliate exceeded my discretion. As to the measure of conciliation, I am exceedingly anxious to conciliate every Protestant in the British dominions; but I shudder at the idea of pleading guilty to the charges contained against us in what is called "The King's Speech," but which is known not to be the language of his most Gracious Majesty, but of his Ministers. Ireland never yet trusted but she was betrayed. That truth is now before my eyes; and I, for one, do not wish to be a party to any measure, either by direct co-operation, or indirect, to assent to that which goes to diminish the sum of constitutional liberty, or to introduce any precedent fatal to the British subject. Great as my reluctance is to dissolve the Association before the law terminates its course of existence, I never will be a party to any violation of the law. I am also bound to add, that it is the unanimous opinion of all our old and constitutional friends and supporters in parliament, that the Association should, on Tuesday next, that is, as soon as it can, dissolve itself. In these opinions Lords Milton & Ebrington, Messrs. Stuart, Ponsonby, Grattans, Brougham, &c. &c. concur. They say that the Ministers are determined to carry a Suppression Bill, and not to stir one step in the Emancipation Bill until the former is carried. The dissolution of the Catholic Association by a vote of its own is, therefore, by a few days, of an otherwise inevitable result. They add, that with respect to our conditions to be annexed to the Bill for Emancipation, the Association can do nothing if such conditions be intended, because the Suppression Bill will be in force before the Bill for Emancipation will be brought into the House.

With respect to conditions, I have heard then that it certainly is not intended to interfere with the Freeholders. This belief exists in a quarter that deserves credit. It is also believed by persons likely to be well informed on the subject, that the Duke of Wellington does not intend to seek for any species of vetoistical accompaniment. This is very satisfactory, To this, however, I pledge myself to use every exertion in my power to procure the defeat of any Bill coupled with either [illegible] measures. We never shall consent to receive Emancipation at the expence of the Forty-shilling Freeholders, or of the discipline of the Church. We are ready to do all that honest and conscientious men should do to conciliate—we are ready, most ready, to bury in oblivion all bygone dissensions, and injuries—we are ready to hold out the hand of fellowship, and to tender the heart of affection to our Protestant fellow-countrymen—we are ready to give our treasure and our blood for the support of the Throne and the maintenance of the Constitution. All we require in return is, an equalization of civil rights with our Protestant countrymen.

Send forward the Petition as soon as possible. Address the people to be temperate, and to take care not to be goaded into any violation of the law. All our hope of liberty would be lost by any act of violence. Let the people confide in our councils, and that alone will secure peace and prosperity to old Ireland.

Believe me always, very sincerely,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Edw. Dwyer, Esq. &c. &c.

THOS. RIGBY, PRINTER.

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GENERAL ORDERS

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH JUNE, 1829.

No. 236 of 1829.—The rank of the undermentioned Veterinary Surgeons appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors having been received, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe as follows.

Medical Establishment.

Robert Walters,—Date of Rank, 19th March 1828. London Mackmurdo Rogers—Do. 3d June 1828.

No. 237 of 1829.—The following temporary arrangement and appointment upon the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the acting president in Council, is confirmed.

Captain J. Bonamy of His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot to perform the duties of Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Rainey on leave to the Deccan.

Captain Bonamy of the 6th Regiment of Foot to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the acting President in Council.

No. 238 of 1829.—The Governor in Council is pleased to allow Lieutenant Colonel F. [redacted] time an extension of leave from the 1st instant to remain at the Presidency until [redacted]tober next on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1829.

No. 239 of 1829.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Order by the Supreme Government, be republished at this Presidency.

No. 108 of 1829.

General Orders by the right Hon'ble t[redacted]e Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 20th May 1829.

In continuation of General Orders No. 76 of the 3d ultimo, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following List of Officers, be published to whom the Donation of Batta has been paid in England from the 1st of September to the 31st December 1828, on account of the Burmese War.

List of Officers to whom the Donation of Batta has been granted in England, on account of the Burmese War, from 1st September to 31st December, 1828.

		£	s.	d.
His Majesty's 1st Regiment.				
Captain John Ogilvie as Lieut.	3 months	67	10	0
His Majesty's 41st Regiment.				
Lieut. T. B. B. Sutherland (dec.)	12 months	135	0	0
Lieut. Robert Hume (dec.)	6 months	67	10	0
Capt. William Childers, as Ensign	6 months	50	12	6
His Majesty's 47th Regiment.				
Lieut. Henry Watts	3 months	36	0	0
His Majesty's 54th Regiment.				
Lieut. Col. Colq. Grant (C. B.)	3 months	180	0	0
His Majesty's 89th Regiment.				
Capt. Charles Redmond (dec.)	6 months	101	5	0
Madras Establishment.				
Capt. John Mackintosh (dec.)	6 months	101	5	0
Assist. Surgeon William M. Sutherland M. D. (dec.)	6 months	67	10	0

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT,
Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1829.

No. 240 of 1829.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Graham is appointed to the Medical charge of the Lunatic Asylum during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Howison on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1829.

No. 241 of 1829.—The following promotion is made.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Frederick Mayor to be Lieutenant vice Levery deceased.—Date of rank 1st June 1829.

Senior Supernumerary Ensign Edward Charles Burt to rank from the 5th June 1829 and to be posted to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry vice Mayor promoted.

No. 242 of 1829.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed at the recom[redacted] His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

[redacted]ntt of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry to assume the command of the [redacted] the date of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel H. Smith for the [redacted]

[redacted]he 20th Regiment Native Infantry to conduct the duties of the [redacted] the Northern Districts of Guzerat, on the departure of Brigade [redacted]

[redacted] Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased so far to modify [redacted] in General Orders under the 19th February and 26th March 1828 [redacted] Troops in the course of the annual reliefs, as to direct that rations [redacted] the season or the length of the voyage may render that precaution [redacted] case the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be [redacted] Commissariat, thro' the department of the Quarter Master General [redacted]

Bombay Castle, 23d June 1829.

[redacted] 1829.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief [redacted] Makduff of his Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot is appointed to act as Adju[redacted] Paymaster to the Detachment of that Corps now at the Presidency.

No. 245 of 1829.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary appointment is made.

Lieutenant E. P. Del'Hoste of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Sholapore during the absence of Captain N. Campbell at Baroda.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
CHARLES NORRIS.
Sec. to Govt.

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